Alabama

Discrimination - 1930

Graves Inclined To Segregation Of Cajun Pupils

Advertiser 6-12-30 Montgomery, Ala.

Triple School System In Washington County Is Proposed

Cost Is Only Bar

Governor Asks Data On Funds Required

Sanction of the proposed maintenance in Washington County of a triple system of public education, amplifying the present dual system, so as to make available separate school facilities for the Cajun population there, was given conditionally by Gov. Graves yesterday following a conference with a delegation of Washington school officials which presented this proposal.

The Governor told these officials whose plan it is to establish two or three Cajun schools, that if they would determine how much the triple system would cost to maintain over and above the present dual plan and he and they should agree on these figures, he would recommend to the State Board of Education that an amount sufficient to cover this additional maintenance cost be set aside for the next school session, out of the State educational revolving fund.

As to construction of additional school buildings in which to conduct these schools for the Cajun children, the Governor pointed out to the visiting officials that funds for this purpose were provided for through specific appropriation measures which would not be changed except by the legislature. He also called attention to the fact that the educational revolving fund could be used only for the maintaining of schools.

At the present time Washington County's regular dual school system provides separate school facilities for white children and negro children. It is proposed now to establish also separate school facilities for the children of the Cajuns. The word Cajun is derived from Acadian, immigrants from Nova Scotia who settled many years ago in Louisiana. A Cajun is supposed to be a person of mixed French and Indian,—or French and Spanish and Indian blood. They are a very proud and independent race of people.

In the past, from time to time, a problem has existed as to the attendance of the children of the Cajuns at schools provided for the later settlers. This problem reached its climax last year when the state superintendent of education was called upon to make a ruling as to what Cajun children should go to these schools. In some instances children of Cajuns had attended the schools for negroes. Many others attended the schools for whites.

The superintendent of education declined to rule on this question stating it was a matter for the local board of education to decide. He suggested, however, that past affiliation might be applied; that is that children of Cajuns who had in the past attended the schools for whites, continue to attend these schools —and that those who had attended the schools for negroes continue to attend them.

There was a mandamus proceeding brought in circuit court seeking to require the County Board of Education to admit all Cajun children to the schools for whites, but the case was dismissed by the trial judge who ruled that inasmuch as no single instance was cited in the application, where a Cajun child had applied to the County Board for admission to a white school and had been denied it, mandamus would not lie.

The problem presented will be one of the matters taken up by the State Board of Education at its meeting here today, it is understood.

DEPRIEST REFUSED BIRMINGHAM HALL

Advertiser 6-12-30 Montgomery, Ala

Commission President Won't Allow Negro To Speak In Auditorium

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 11.—(AP)—J. M. Jones, Jr., president of the Birmingham City Commission, said today that Oscar DePriest, negro Congressman of Chicago, will not be permitted to use the Municipal Auditorium for his scheduled address here July 17.

The commission president did not enlarge upon his statement other than to say that if the auditorium had been reserved for the occasion the reservation would be cancelled. DePriest is scheduled to address a negro fraternal convention.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—(AP)—Representaive Oscar DePriest, negro Republican, Illinois, is scheduled to speak before the Mosaic Templars in Birmingham, Ala., July 17, but his secretary said today that he did not know where the address was to be delivered in that city.

DePriest is in Newark, N. J., where he is to deliver an address tonight. His secretary said DePriest would not permit the action of J. M. Jones, president of the Birmingham city commission, in preventing the use of the municipal hall for his speech, to deter him from filling the engagement.

Bars DePriest From Auditorium In Birmingham

Argus 6-13-30 St Louis, Mo.

Illinois Congressman Will Not be Permitted to Deliver Address in Building

WAS TO SPEAK JULY 17

Will Be the Speaker For Fraternal Gathering. To Fight Against Discrimination.

BIRMINGHAM June 12 — Announcement was made here Tuesday by J. M. Jones, Jr., president of the Birmingham city commission that Representative Oscar DePriest of Illinois will not be permitted to speak in the Municipal auditorium. The only reason assigned for the ban was that DePriest is colored and segregations rules would not allow him to use the building.

To Address Meeting

DePriest is schedule to address the Mosaics in meeting here in July 17. The Municipal auditorium was sought for the affair when it was apparent that no other building available would suffice to take care of the crowd expected.

No statement has been received from DePriest concerning the action. The local officers of the fraternal order are preparing to seek action against the ruling of the city commission.

Is Bold Affront

This is the first time that Mr. DePriest has been faced with such a segregation issue. It is considered a bold affront since he is United State government officer.

DePriest was to address the Mosaic Templars at the auditorium. The convention of the Templars, is to begin session July 15 at Sixth Avenue Baptist Church and was slated to move on July 17 to the larger hall in order to allow accommodations for the great crowd that that was expected to hear the Congressman.

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Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser Thursday, June 12, 1930

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NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 12 1930

Birmingham Bars Hall to De Priest.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 11 (AP).—J. M. Jones Jr., president of the Birmingham City Commission, said today that Oscar De Priest, Negro representative from Illinois, would not be permitted to use the municipal auditorium for a scheduled address here July 17. The commission president did not amplify his statement other than to say that if the auditorium had been reserved for the occasion, the reservation would be canceled. De Priest is scheduled to address a Negro fraternal convention.

Graves Denies DePriest Plea

Montgomery Advertiser
6-29-30

Sees 'Nigger In Woodpile' In Bid For Protection

Montgomery, Ala.

Declaring that any person visiting Alabama on a peaceful mission would be as safe here as anywhere and that action predicated on any assumption to the contrary would reflect upon the enforcement of law and the good feeling existing among all colors and creeds, Gov. Graves has declined to comply with a suggestion contained in a telegram to him from the Ministers Interdenominational Alliance of Washington, D. C., and vicinity, that special state protection be given the negro Congressman Oscar DePriest, of Illinois, on the occasion of his scheduled delivery of an address in Birmingham, on July 17.

Stating further that investigations made by him had revealed it was intended to charge an admission fee to the DePriest speech, Gov. Graves in his answer to the telegram from Washington, said that in view of this admission charge revelation, he concluded "that the only reason for asking the state to take any note of this matter is that spectacular state advertisement would insure increased gate receipts."

Following is the telegram received by the chief executive from the Ministers Interdenominational Alliance:

"Governor Bibb Graves,
Executive Mansion,
"Montgomery, Alabama.

"Your Excellency, the Governor, the Ministers Interdenominational Alliance, of Washington and vicinity view with alarm the unAmerican attitude exhibited by such citizens of your State in and about Birmingham in the burning in effigy of Representative Oscar DePriest, of Illinois, on the evening of June 20 and the veiled threat sent him by way of telegram which was as follows: 'Representative Oscar DePriest, House Office Building, Washington, D. C., Your presence is not desired in Alabama. Alabama is a white man's state, signed, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.' In the interest of Christian America and as loyal citizens we are appealing to you as the Chief Executive of that State to insure protection to DePriest both as a loyal American and also a Congressman of the United States since his mission to the State of his birth is a peaceful one, we believe therefore that your high sense of justice and great desire to see th intgrity and good name of the State upheld will cause you to take whatever steps necessary to insure this protection. Trusting that we may have your immediate reply we are cordially and respectfully,

"The Ministers Internenominational Alliance of Washington and Vicinity,
"Rev. R. W. Brooks, president,
"Reverend R. A. Farley, secretary."

The text of Gov. Graves' reply follows:

"Rev. R. W. Brooks, Pres.,
The Ministers Interdenominational Alliance of Washington and Vicinity,
Washington, D. C.

"Your wire referring to a peaceful mission upon which Congressman DePriest contemplates coming to Alabama and expressing your apprehension of jeopardy received. Any person on such mission is as absolutely secure in Alabama as anywhere. Any action predicated upon any assumption to the contrary would reflect upon the State's enforcement of law and the good feeling existing between all colors and creeds in Alabama. My investigation having revealed that it was intendend to charge One Dollar admission fee I conclude that the only reason for asking the State to take any note of this matter is that spectacular State advertisement would insure increased gate receipts.

"Bibb Graves,
"Governor."

After receiving the communication from Washington, the governor wired Mayor J. M. Jones, of Birmingham, advising him of receipt of the message and asking that he forward all information that in his judgment would be useful to the executive department, on the prospective DePriest speech. Mayor Jones replied by wire:

"Hon. Bibb Graves,

"The city auditorium was rented to a negro organization to be used on July 17 for Oscar DePriest to speak. The organization intended to charge on dollar admission. This permit to speak at the auditorium however has been cancelled by the City Commission.

(Signed) "J. M. Jones, Jr.,
President of the Commission.."

The mayor of Birmingham, it was learned, in response to a message from the Alliance similar to that sent the governor, said that he would give DePriest as much protection in Birmingham as he would to any other speaker,—no more,—no less.

High Point, N. C. Pointer
Friday, June 20, 1930

Birmingham Refuses To Permit DePries Use of Auditori

Mosaics Resent Action—Leaders W To Take Meeting To Another City

Birmingham, Ala., June 19.—(sternation reigned in the ranks of committee on arrangements for annual meeting of the Mosaic Te lars of America, when J. M. Jo Jr., president of the Birmingham (Commission ,issued the announcem that Congressman Oscar DePriest not be permitted to speak in the auditorium, as announced earlier the week. Efforts are being made change the place of meeting to other city.

Congressman DePriest has been i vited as the guest of honor of t conclave, which is expected to dra some thirty thousand people her Realizing that no other place suff ciently large to accommodate th thousands who wanted to see an hear the only Negro in Congress, th committee on arrangements secure the city auditorium and the announce ment was sent out accordingly.

Following quickly in the wake o the announcement, something hap pened and the permit was rescinded The act on the part of the City Com mission has caused quite a stir among the Negro citizenry. Birmingham boasts of a large number of taxpayers among the group, and these feel that, despite the fact that Klansmen and other Negrophobists might object to the militant congressman from Illinois speaking from the same platform from which his arch-enemy, Senator Tom Heflin, has spoken, that Negro citizens are due the courtesy requested of the commission.

Efforts will be made to bring sufficient pressure to bear before the convention is held to secure the auditorium. It has been pointed out that the refusal of the public building is no reflection upon Congressman De Priest, as he did not request the use of it, but upon the Negro citizens of Birmingham and upon the city as a whole.

Discrimination—1930

California

Imperial Valley Jim Crows Mexican, Negro High School Children

Daily Worker

EL CENTRO, Calif., April 3—The county authorities in this area in which 8,000 Mexican and Filipino workers struck recently, have established a Jim Crow high school for the Mexican children and children of Negro workers. Jim Crow schools for Japanese children have been established as long ago as 1911 in California, but this is the first time the Mexicans have been discriminated against. 4-3-30

One of the main points in the program of the Trade Union Unity League which is organizing the Mexican and all other wage workers here into its Agricultural Workers Industrial League, is "no discrimination over race, color or age."

Discrimination – 1930

Colorado.

Colorado Teachers' College Refuses to Make Award Earned By Race Frat

Courier
7-5-30
Pittsburgh, Pa

GREELEY, Colo., July 3.—(ANP)—With the close of the spring quarter at Colorado Teachers College here, a rather interesting situation has come to light. The scholarship cup awarded to the woman Greek letter organization having the highest average has been abolished (temporarily, at least)—because Alpha Kappa chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha has been so consistent in having the high average!

The first quarter that Alpha Kappa Alpha was eligible for the cup—the fall quarter of 1929—an average of 3.76 for first place was made—the next quarter, the winter session, the chapter tied with Pi Delta Theta (white) sorority for first place with an average of 3.52. This quarter (spring) no cup will be awarded; in fact, no cup has ever been awarded to Alpha Kappa Alpha—and therein is the story.

Ordinarily, a day is set aside for the awarding of the trophy, and the event made a very auspicious one in campus affairs, and a very proud one for the deserving sorority. A. K. A., having waited quietly and patiently for most of the fall quarter for the presentation of the award, finally investigated; but no one, from the janitor to the president, knew anything; no satisfactory explanation was forthcoming from any quarter relative to the conspicuous non-presentation. Finally, the next quarter rolled around and to its end, and the announcement came from the office, after investigation, that Alpha Kappa Alpha had tied for first place, again placing at the top.

Then things began to happen—President Frazier thought that the cup was given through the Pan-Hellenic Council, although, of course, it was awarded by him (the president) and he had the final word in the matter. The Pan-Hellenic Council told the sorority representatives that inasmuch as A. K. A. was not a member of the council (and could not be), the cup couldn't be awarded to them.

The following editorial appeared in the "Teachers College Mirror," the school paper:

Another Conclusion Jumped At

"The fact that Alpha Kappa Alpha Negro social sorority, has once more a high scholastic rank among social sororities, will again arouse comment on the campus. For the scholarship cup will not be awarded to Alpha Kappa Alpha.

"But the reason for this seeming discrepancy is not the one which is being rumored about the campus—that is, race prejudice.

"The facts of the case are these:

"The sorority scholarship cup is given by Delta Sigma Epsilon and is awarded by the local Pan-Hellenic to a member of that organization.

"Alpha Kappa Alpha is a branch of a university sorority and cannot, therefore, have an organization on a teachers' college campus, nor in the local Pan-Hellenic. It is, therefore, not eligible for the scholarship cup.

"There may be race prejudice on teachers college campus but this particular situation is not proof of that.

"The mistake causing this misunderstanding was the failure of responsible parties to publish the facts. If sorority girls themselves had been properly informed, this ugly rumor would not have become current."

The article was quickly proved to be a gross misstatement; the first place, prior to this particular time, the cup had, on several occasions, been awarded to non-Pan-Hellenic members; in the second place, the cup is, or was, the property of the school, and was to be awarded by the president. President Frazier had approved of the article before it was published. Sorors of A. K. A. were incensed—closed door conferences, investigation, and more investigations were the order of procedure. President Frazier finally admitted there was no reason why the cup had not been awarded and went to some length to sarcastically belittle the cup, saying that none of the other sororities (all the rest are white) ever prized the cup so highly as to raise an inquiry about not receiving it—which was true, because that was never before necessary.

In the midst of what proved to be the final conference between Frazier and sorority representatives, that esteemed and dignified head of a great American educational institution, blurted out that the cup was standing on the safe and for the girls to go ahead and take it; they indignantly refused, and walked out. Frazier later declared that since the cup was the cause of so much confusion and trouble, it would no longer be awarded to anyone. Proving how interesting some American institutions of higher, finer, cultured, and refined learning can be.

COLORADO COLLEGE ABOLISHES CUP AWARDED TO NEGRO

7-17-30
Washington Tribune
Washington D.C.

A. K. A. Sorority First in Scholarship But Pres. Refuses to Award

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"There may be race prejudice on Teachers College campus but this particular situation is not proof of that.

"The mistake causing this misunderstanding was the failure of responsible parties to publish the facts. If sorority girls themselves had been properly informed, this ugly rumor would not have become current."

Statement Untrue

The article was quickly proved to be a gross misstatement; in the first place, prior to this particular time, the cup had, on several occasions, been awarded to non-Pan-Hellenic members; in the second place, the cup is, or was, the property of the school, and was to be awarded by the president. President Frazier had approved of the article before it was published. Sorors of A.K.A. were incensed—closed door conferences, investigation, and more investigations were the order of procedure. President Frazier finally admitted there was no reason why the cup had not been awarded and went to some length to sarcastically belittle the cup, saying that none of the other sororities (all the rest are white) ever prized the cup so highly as to raise an inquiry about not receiving it—which was true, because that was never before necessary.

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Colorado Teachers College is Scene of Mob Attack on Colored Co-eds of Institution

Argus

WHITES HAD DISAPPROVED

10-10-30

Driven From House, Take Refuge in Alpha Kappa Sorority Home With Other Students

GREELEY, Colo., Oct. 9—(ANP)—Following a deliberate and carefully planned attack on their lodging-place on College Hill, during which one shot was fired into the structure and nearly every window in the place was broken, the house-mother and six girl students of Colorado Teachers College have been forced to seek other abode in this prejudice-permeated town of 11,000 persons.

Showed Premeditation

To the girls, the attack was a startling surprise, for they had not the least intimation of the storm that was gathering over their very heads, although it has been learned that a white man had called earlier on in the week and told the house-mother, Mrs. Carrie Neeley, that the neighbors objected to their (Negroes) pres-

ence in the neighborhood, and to get out or expect trouble; they were also unaware of an "indignation meeting" of the property owners that had been held to protest the girls' presence in the district. Those who attended the meeting denied any knowledge of the attack, although it is a significant fact, that all during the attack and afterwards, Not One resident appeared, either at window or door, to inquire as to the cause of the din and commotion, at that unseemly hour of the morning.

Girls Are Frightened

The attack came about 1:30 Thursday morning, and showed careful planning—a pistol shot was fired into one of the sleeping rooms, evidently being the pre-arranged signal for individuals stationed at the windows of every room in which someone was sleeping, to begin smashing windows. The aroused, terror-stricken girls cowered together in an inner room till dawn; the house was not further bothered. Almost miraculously none of the girls were injured, although much clothing was cut to shreds by the flying glass, and the interior of the home was demolished.

A conference that had been scheduled between the objecting property owners and George Willard Frazier, president of the college, was called off when it was announced that the girls were planning on leaving, rather than court more serious dangers and injuries.

Fear for the safety of the girls at the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority house was expressed by Denver parents, and a police guard was established about the place, although the trouble seems to be confined only to the College Hill section, where, prior to this year, there have never been any Colored residents. There are 24 girls at the college, 16 being at the sorority house, 6 at the College Hill address, and the others in private homes.

Six Girls Lived There

The girls at the Hill residence, who learned about white American supremacy and gallantry, are, the Misses Fannie and Florida Pitt, holders of A. B. degrees from this same institution, class of 1930, and who are now working on their Masters' degrees, both are members of Alpha Kappa Alpha: Miss Mildred Carney, La Junta, Colo., and A. B. from Howard University, 1927 who has been teaching, and who is likewise working for her Master's degree; Miss Odessa Jones, Denver, a junior at the college. Miss Esther Hicks, Denver, a senior, and Miss Christina Madison, Columbia, Missouri, a new student. Mrs. Carrie Neeley, the house-mother, is also from Denver.

Shoot Into Sorority House on Teachers College Campus

GREELEY, Colo., Oct. 10.—What is thought to be an organized campaign to scare nonwhite students from the Colorado State Teachers college was seen in the attack on the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority house on College Hill, during which several shots were fired and every window in the building broken.

The house mother, Mrs. Carrie Neely, and the six girl students have been forced to seek other abodes in the prejudice ridden town. Nonwhite students have been given raw deals at Colorado State Teachers college ever since the advent of a large number of southern students.

It was learned after the attack that an "indignation" meeting had been held by the whites previous to the wrecking of the house. That most of the citizens of the town were aware of what was going to happen to the girls home is seen in that none of the residents of the neighboring houses so much as looked out of the window when the attack occurred.

The attack came about 1:30 in the morning, and acording to police showed careful planning. A pisto shot was fired into one of the sleeping rooms, which was thought to have been the signal for individuals stationed at the windows of every room in which some one was sleeping to begin smashing windows. The aroused terror-stricken girls cowered together in an inner room until dawn The house was not further bothered. Almost miracuously none of the girls were injured, although much clothing was cut to pieces by the flying glass and the interior of the house was demolished.

A conference that had been scheduled between the objecting property owners and George Willard Frazier president of the college, was called off when it was announced that the girls were planning on leaving rather than court more serious dangers and injuries.

Fear for the safety of the girls at the other Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority house was expressed by Denver parents, and a police guard was established about the place, although the trouble seems to be confined to the College Hill section, where prior to this year there had never been any but white residents.

There are 24 girls at the college, six at the College Hill address, 16 at the sorority house and the others in private homes.

The girls who were driven out of the home by the hoodlums in the district are Misses Fannie and Florida Pitt, holders of A. B. degrees from Colorado, and who are working on their master's degree, and members of Alpha Kappa Alpha; Miss Mildred Carney, La Junta, Colo., and A. B. from Howard, 1927, who has been teaching and who is also working for her master's degree; Miss Odessa Jones, a junior at the college; Miss Esther Hicks, Denver, a senior, and Miss Christiana Madison, Columbus, Mo., a freshman student. Mrs. Neely, the house mother, is from Denver.

TRIBUNE
GREELEY, COLO.

OCT 4 - 1930

Racial Violence Here Is Community Disgrace

Stoning windows of a residence occupied by Negro girl students of Teachers college reflects no credit on this community. The act differs in degree, not in kind, from the more serious infractions of the law which have characterized the treatment of the insoluble race problem in less enlightened southern communities.

We are fully aware that no one wishes any Negro family to move into a residence near his own home. The fact that this reduces property values in the neighborhood pinches harder than any direct racial animosity. Persons whose property values have been depreciated have no legal redress, it has been repeatedly shown. As the matter has been fought thru the courts of many cities, racial segregation has no basis in law.

To such statements it has always been considered an adequate reply to ask: "How would you like to have a Negro family move into your neighborhood?"

Frankly, we would like it no more than anybody else, but we would never consider that it justified our hurling stones thru their windows or inciting others to do so. This includes unguarded conservation that sometimes inspires young folks to rash deeds.

Meanwhile, Colorado and Greeley face these inescapable facts. Many Negroes live in this state. A certain proportion of them wish to become qualified teachers, to teach their own people. The professional teacher training institution is in Greeley. If more Negroes decide to become teachers as more white people have so decided, more Negroes will attend Teachers college, which have as much right to do so as any white people.

Greeley should have sufficient pride to solve the problem of housing Negro students by methods more legal and less disgraceful than hurling stones thru windows. That pride should extend to a refusal to see such breaches of the public peace go unpunished.

Discrimination - 1930

Connecticut.

WALKED ON STREET WITH OFAY; ARRESTED

STANFORD, Conn., March 6—The rankest case of race prejudice and hatred in years here occurred when Herbert Newton, organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, was picked up by a policeman while walking to a meeting with a white woman, and held incommunicado for four days. Conner

The policeman asked him his name, his address, his business, and when Newton refused to submit to such high-handed treatment, took him and his companion to prison. 3-9-30

The International Labor Defense demanded instant hearing when Newton was finally released after being held four days and nights. The charge placed against him was "breach of the peace" and for "not answering the officer's questions. The I. L. D. representative appeared in court with Newton yesterday at the hearing and the authorities were

Discrimination - 1930

D.C.

D. C. MINISTERS HAVE WOOLWORTH M'GER ARRESTED

Baltimore
2-4-30
Washington D.C.

Manager Apologizes for Refusing to Serve Men Food

While attending the Foreign Missions Council of North America which convened in Atlantic City N.J., last week, January 14-17 Rev. H. T. Medford, secretary of the Department of Foreign Missions of the A.M.E. Zion Church and Rev. J. Harvey Randolph, secretary of the Lott Carey Baptist Foreign Missions Convention, both of whom have offices and headquarters in Washington, took advantage of the Civil Rights Laws of the state of New Jersey, and had a chain store manager arrested for failure to serve them.

Wednesday noon they went into Woolworth's Five and Ten Cent Store on the boardwalk and seated themselves in the cafeteria for lunch. They were pointed to the side counter which they were told was "for colored." Upon refusing to go to the "jim crow" counter some of the waitresses in the cafeteria sent for one J. Haverville, the assistant manager. Haverville corroborated the waitress' refusal and asked the men to either go to the "colored counter" or go out. After remonstration and waiting long enough to get a flat refusal from him, Revs. Medford and Randolph left the store.

Arrests Manager

They went to Magistrate William R. Page, colored, whose office is at 25 N. Indiana avenue, made complaint and signed a warrant which was placed in the hands of Constable John Mitchell, who went to the store, Thursday morning, and placed Haverville under arrest when identified by the two ministers. The officer placed Haverville in the lockup and reported to Magistrate Ppge.

The hearing was set for Friday at 4 o'clock, but finding that Drs. Medford and Randolph desired to leave the city Thursday afternoon. Haverville was brought from the prison to his office for preliminary hearing. Appearing before Judge Page, he declared his ignorance of the law, and after it was found that he had only been in Atlantic City two months from the south, the two ministers decided that because of his youthfulness, his ignorance of the law, that upon a public apology and promise that no colored person would be refused service in the cafeteria of the store as long as he was connected therewith, that they would desist further prosecution. He made the apology before the court and said,

The Apology

"Gentlemen I have learned my lesson, it will never happen again." Had the ministers desired to further take advantage of the law, Haverville would have been remanded to jail (unless bonded out) to await grand jury hearing at a future date. The complaining ministers felt they had won the point for themselves and the race and did not care to go further with the matter.

NEGROES HERE WANT SEGREGATED CENSUS BUREAU

Washington Tribune
6-6-30
Washington, D.C.

One All Race Section Now Organized at the Department

Do Negroes want segregation in the various departments of the Government here?

The above question can be answered in the affirmative as far as the Census Bureau is concerned. It was learned by the Tribune this week that an all colored section with a colored executive at the head has been organized at the bureau. Similar sections are to be organized later.

The fact that the heads of departments are white, has been one of the important factors in the race clamor for all-Negro groups.

Several hundred Civil Service candidates have already been taken on down at the bureau and many more are yet to come. It is said, the colored clerks would rather be together in one body than scattered throughout the various buildings mixed with the whites.

A Vital Question

The question which is confronting the nation now is why did the race clamor for the abolishing of segregation when Herbert Hoover was making his fight for the presidential post of the country, and turn right around in less than three years later and want the same tactics brought back into service. The present all-colored section at the bureau has about thirty people in it.

Many of the white politicians of the city are believing that the race really does not know what it wants. Constantly there is a howl of segregation in the departments, and at the same time many of the Negro leaders ask for all-Negro sections with colored heads. It is hardly probable that Negro executives would be placed over white sections. Without a doubt, the office of the District of Columbia recorder is the only building where Negro and white heads and clerks of both races work with mutual understanding forgetting race color or creed in perfect harmony with their fellow colored members.

At the time segregation was abolished at the Census Bureau, Herbert Hoover was secretary of the Department of Commerce.

BROOKS COMP'NY STARTS JIMCROW AT G ST. STORE

Washington Tribune
1-4-30
Washington, D.C.

Bar Colored People From Circulating Library, Says Manager

WANTS PATRONAGE IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Mrs. Gibbs Claims She Was Barred, Although She Had Library Card

M. Brooks and Company, located at 1108 G Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, announced to patrons this week that the store did not care to cater to colored trade.

The barring of colored trade was revealed to The World and the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by Mrs. Ethel V. Gibbs, 610 Gresham Place N. W. Mrs. Gibbs has been a patron of the store for several years and on Friday when she attempted to get a book from the circulating library the clerk told her to see Carl Sherman, manager of the store.

Mr. Sherman told Mrs. Gibbs that the library did not care to serve colored customers, although she had a card.

When called by a World reporter Mr. Sherman said he had been misquoted and denied Negroes were barred from the store. He said they were welcome to buy clothing in the store, but the library had been leased to another party who refused to serve colored trade. When asked if he controlled his store, Mr. Sherman admitted that he did. He said colored are sought in the clothing department, but he did not care to have them in the library.

He told Mrs. Gibbs that she was a good customer and he had a number of colored who were exceptional patrons, but as far as the library was concerned Negroes would be refused service.

M. Brooks has a large Negro trade and many school teachers and business women are regular patrons at the store. Since they have been barred from a part of the store many told The World this week that they would refuse to make further purchases at the store in the clothing and dress departments.

SEEK TO JIMCROW NEGROES IN ROCK CREEK PK. HERE

Told Certain Picnic Grounds Set Apart For Use Of Colored Groups

BUTLER SAYS SEGREGATION IS POLICY OF OFFICE

Col. Grant Out Of City And Could Not Be Reached

By Association

Washington Tribune
7-12-30
Washington, D.C.

The office of the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds admitted this week that colored persons are to be jimcrowed at Rock Creek Park.

A Lieutenant Butler in the office of Col. U. S. Grant, superintendent, told Mrs. W. A. Dodson, 1262 Columbia Road N.W., upon inquiry that "it was the policy of the office."

In a letter to the local office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Mrs. Butler said she called the office of the superintendent on July 2 to get a permit for the use of picnic grounds No. 18 for July 24. She stated that after being referred to several persons in the office each one insisted that she should take grounds No. 5. She was finally told she would be called later, but after waiting two hours she again called and was told by Lieut. Butler to take No. 5. When she asked him if it was a case of segregation she was told segregation "was the policy of the office."

Col. Grant was out of the city and neither Mrs. Butler or the World has been able to get in touch with him.

Later in the week A. S. Pinkett, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People wrote to Lieut. Butler asking for permission to use the grounds and he was told he could get No. 5. Butler refused a permit for the use of No. 18 to colored groups.

The matter will be brought to the attention of Col. Grant when he returns by the association and other civic bodies who are highly incensed over the jimcrow tactics in the public parks in the national capital.

MAN SLAPPED IN MOUTH BY COP IS FINED $15

The stories of two Sixth Precinct policemen, both of whom have on severa loccasions exhibited an antagonism toward members of the Negro race, were strong enough, in the eyes of Judge Robert E. Mattingly, to defeat the corroborative testimony of four colored defense witnesses and cause to be convicted on a disorderly conduct charge a prominent and highly respected local Negro business man in Police Court, Tuesday morning.

The two officers, J. T. Boxwell and E. C. O'Meara, taking the stand as coplaining witnesses, told the court of the alleged misconduct of the defendant, president of a local taxi-cab company, when he approached them during a raid on a house in the vicinity of his office, last Saturday night. They asserted that the man demanded that he be allowed to see one of the men in the house which was under police guard, and that when such permission was refused he cursed them.

Counsel for the defense put three eyewitnesses on the stand to testify in behalf of his client. The three told of the defendant's visit to the place and of a request to see one of the men inside the house. They declared that when he was refused, he attempted to explain to the policemen that his mission was an effort to identify the driver of an alleged hit-and-run automobile whom the Second Precinct sought through the aid.

Judge Ignores Demand

The defense offered to put a Second Precinct policeman on the stand to verify the receipt of such a request from that station, but the court declined to hear such testimoney.

When the defendant himself took the stand he told a story similar to that told by the three colored witnesses. He also declared that his own arrest was accompanied by a slap in the mouth by Officer O'Meara. As he was pushed into the patrol, the defendant stated, this same policeman told the officers on the wagon, "If that G— d— nigger says anything bust him in his G— d— mouth."

The three witnesses for the defense told the court of the slap in the mouth, and added that after the cab company president was shoved into the wagon his eye glasses, which had been knocked to the street by the force of the blow, were tossed into the patrol behind the man.

Judge Mattingly fined the defendant $15.

RACE PREJUDICE INTERCEPTS BODY AT STATION

An 84-Year Old White Died; Having Colored Undertakers

Racial animosity and jealousy is believed to have been the principal motive of residents of the 600 block of Randolph street, northwest, who caused the body of Mrs. Mary L. Sutton, wealthy 84-year-old white recluse to be intercepted on order of Coroner J. Rafsey Nevitt, as it was about to be shipped to Greenwich, Conn., Monday night. Her close association with members of the colored race during the period immediately preceding her death accounted for this feeling.

Mrs. Sutton died Saturday night of bronchial pneumonia, contracted little more than a week prior to her death. She had been attended by a Negro phisician, R. Livingstone Ashley, 2000 block Fourth street, northwest, and her funeral arrangements had been turned over to Moon and Allen Undertakers, 2200 block Twelfth street, northwest. It was the shipment of the body by this firm that was halted by headquarters detectives a few minutes before it was placed on a Connecticut bound train.

Body Examined

The District coroner, when interviewed by Tribune, declared that his action was precipitated by agitation that had been aroused among Mrs. Sutton's white neighbors. He stated that he was advised that there might have been some peculiar circumstances surrounding the woman's death. An autopsy was ordered by him as a consequence.

The autopsy, performed by Dr. Milton D. Rodgers, deputy coroner revealed that Dr. Ashley's diagnosis was correct. The results of the deputy coroner's examination confirmed the medical death certificate signed by the colored doctor.

Following the reports of the various neighbors of Mrs. Sutton, members of the Headquarters Homicide Squad started an investigation. They questioned Joseph Holmes, caretaker of the premises, and Mrs. Sutton's personal maid, both of whom are West Indians, and both of whom lived at the house with the woman. Mrs. Sutton lived in seclusion and had few friends other than her colored employees.

Helped Institutions

In statements to the Tribune, both Dr. Ashley and Mr. Holmes declared that Mrs. Sutton had on numerous occasions befriended members of the Negro race. They stated that the well-to-do Quaker woman had made numerous contributions to various Negro institutions and organizations. Among these, they declared, are Howard Hall, of Howard University, the National Training School for Women and Girls, and the Young Women's Christian Association.

The body of Mrs. Sutton was shipped to her home by Moon and Allen Tuesday afternoon. She had been a resident of this city for 19 years.

RADICALS WON'T EAT IN JIM CROW CAFES

White Woman Leads Protest in Place which Banned Colored.

CONVENTION ON DePriest Among those Rapped in Meeting.

WASHINGTON. — In a demonstration against racial discrimination, more than 300 delegates to the National Convention for the Protection of the Foreign Born, refused service and left two cafes when the management refused to let colored patrons eat, Sunday.

The first protest came at a restaurant on E Street, near Fourteenth, when more than a hundred white delegates to the convention summarily left their tables when a man in charge told a colored delegate that he would have to take his food outside to eat it.

In Stampede

Led by a white woman delegate, who mounted a chair and made a protest, the whole delegation rose from their places and walked out.

When W. R. Adams, white, in charge, tried to head of the group, they pushed their way out and left before the police arrived. A number of them refused to pay their checks and in the rush out dishes were broken, chairs overturned and the place left in disorder, according to Adams.

Mixed Delegation

At the Fourteenth Street cafe, near U Street, the delegates, comprising more than a hundred white and colored customers, demanded that all be served or that none would stay in the place. When Gus Polous, white, in charge, refused to serve the colored delegates another stampede began. Members of the delegation denounced racial discrimination and the whole group left.

At Whitelaw Hotel

First sessions of the convention were held in the auditorium of the National Press Building but this building was refused them for a second meeting on account of mixed delegations. Saturday night they met at the Whitelaw Hotel 13th and T Streets.

DePriest Rapped

At the Saturday session Representative Oscar DePriest (Rep., Ill.), President Hoover, Representative Hamilton Fish, white (Rep., N.Y.), and President William Green, white, of the American Federation of Labor, were among those denounced by speakers.

Congressman DePriest was denounced by Chicago delegates who declared that he had organized a fight against the foreign-born in that city.

While the convention's main object was to protest against the proposed immigration exclusion bill, the general resolutions included a demand for the abolition of lynching, and opposed jim crow laws and any other forms of racial discrimination.

Discrimination-1930

D.C.

REFUSES TO SREAK AT ALL STAR FORUM UNLESS RACE BARS ARE LOWERED

Pittsburgh, Pa

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—A firm stand by Clarence Darrow, of the N. A. A. C. P. national legal committee, broke down an attempt at segregating colored people in a meeting held November 18 in Washington, D. C., it was made known Saturday. The meeting in the Washington Auditorium was an "all-star forum," in which Clarence Darrow as an agnostic explained why he was an agnostic; Rabbi Abram Simon explained why he was a Jew; Quinn O'Brien why he was a Catholic and Jason Noble Pierce why he was a Protestant.

On Nov. 14, the Washington, D. C., branch of the N. A. A. C. P. learned that arrangements were being made to segregate colored people at the meeting, the manager of the Auditorium stating baldly that colored people could obtain seats in the gallery only.

Mrs. Erma F. G. Merritt, president of the branch, got in touch with the various speakers, in an effort to persuade them to withdraw from speaking unless the meeting were opened to all people alike. None of the speakers would make the issue, save only Mr. Darrow, who was finally reached by Walter White, acting secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. in New York. Mr. Darrow promptly telegraphed the management objecting to the segregation.

"It was, therefore, the so-called agnostic who did the Christian thing, viz., broke down segregation once at least," comments Rev. Robert W. Brooks of the Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church of Washington, in writing to the N. A. A. C. P. his thanks and pledge of loyalty. Says Rev. Brooks in his letter to the N. A. A. C. P.:

"As I told you over the telephone the management of this affair had already set apart the seats in the gallery of the auditorium for Negroes. Within an hour after Mr. Darrow's telegram was received, Negroes could buy tickets anywhere in the house. We feel that a great victory was won in that they were forced to change a policy of segregation that they are trying hard to maintain."

Mrs. Merritt states: "The Darrow 'open door' to all policy worked, and seats are being secured wherever desired."

COMMUNISTS HIT DISCRIMINATION AT RESTAURANTS

Tribune

Washington D.C.

Walk Out And Tear Up Checks When Colored Man Is Refused

12-5-30

City police were called upon, early this week, to quell disturbances at two lunchrooms, one in the downtown section and the other located uptown, when local and visiting Communists threatened trouble on the refusal of the proprietors of the places to serve colored members of the organization. Although there were no casualties resulting from either fracas, one of the cafe owners reported a business loss of more than $50.

The trouble at both places was precipitated by the denial of courtesy to Negro delegates who accompanied a large number of white members of the party into the places. The downtown establishment is located in the 1300 block of E street, northwest, while the uptown place is on the corner of Fourteenth and U streets, northwest. On each occasion when the individual in charge told the colored would-be patrons that they could not be served, the white members of the parties became indignant and walked out of the establishments.

In the E street melee, the manager of the place, W. R. Adams, reported the Communists, most of whom had finished their meals, tore up more than $50 worth of checks which had been given them with the food. Gus Poulos, in charge at the uptown restaurant, summoned officers of the Eighth Precinct before protests against racial discrimination had reached serious proportions in his establishment.

AN EXAMPLE OF JUSTICE

A Coroner's jury investigating the death of two women last week in a traffic accident, held one man for action of the grand jury and exonerated another. The man held disproved the charge that his brakes were bad, by the testimony of the man who had repaired them two days previous. The woman struck by him was out of bounds, and walking against the light, yet he was held. Incidently he was a colroed man. The other driver, a white man, was exonerated. If this man was innocent as the Coroner's Jury stated; then the other man was equally as innocent, although the Coroner's jury held him as guilty. Tribune

Justice, as we term it, takes a peculiar course at times, and causes people to form their opinion and term it injustice. Doubtless, Nelson Carroll, who was held by the Coroner's jury will present the same evidence before the trial jury as before the Coroner's jury, and it is possible the verdict will not be the same.

12-5-30 Washington D.C.

Discrimination - 1930

Europe

Americans Shut McMillan Out, French Dormitory Takes Him In

Afro-American 9-2-38

Former AFRO Circulation Manager Reaches Paris from Bonn. Many Americans Arrive. Philly Girl Gets Medal.

PARIS.—The week's arrivals of tourists include Professor J. N. Wilson, principal of the Stanton High School, Jacksonville, Fla.; Professor Link, principal of the Grammar School, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. E. J. Staley of Americus, Ga.; Miss Madella of Washington, D.C., on the clerical staff of the Mint; Misses Louise Latham, and Emily Morgan of Raleigh, N.C.; Mrs. A. J. Delany and Miss Sadie Delany of Raleigh, North Carolina.

Baltimore, Md.

All of these have been travelling with the party of Prof. Matthews and have visited England, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Italy, France, and Switzerland. In addition Mrs. and Miss Delany, and Miss Latham have visited Russia. In Prof. Matthews's party are also eleven white persons.

Miss Robeson Arrives

Miss Marian Robeson, of Philadelphia, sister of Paul Robeson, is spending a week in Paris, having arrived here from London where she has been spending time with the Robeson family.

Adam Powell, son of the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, and Mrs. Powell of the Abyssinia Baptist Church, New York City, is also among the visitors having arrived from an extensive tour of Europe, Egypt, and other parts of the Near East.

Washingtonian Round the World

Homer P. Schey, of Washington, D.C., who has been making a tour of the world, will leave shortly on the Bremen. This is his second trip around the world, having made his first one in 1906.

Lawrence Brown, partner of Paul Robeson, arrived here on the Majestic on the way to London. Both will make a ten weeks' tour of the British Isles during which Robeson will play selected parts from "The Emperor Jones," and sing Negro songs.

McMillan Shut Out.

Lewis K. McMillan, former circulation manager of the AFRO-AMERICAN, who has been studying in Berlin, Bonn, and other parts of Germany, is now at the Cite Universitaire, where he is taking studies in French literature.

It is the custom for American students to stop at the American dormitories in the Cite, but as was to be expected, Mr. McMillan was refused entrance on account of his color, after the usual hemming and hawing. As was also to be expected, he was admitted into the French dormitories where he is at present.

Philadelphian Gets Medal

Mrs. Suzanne Abele, of Philadelphia, who has been taking a course in the Academie des Coiffeurs, has been given her diploma. Of the twenty-six persons in her class she was the only one to be given a medal for excellence. She will return to America shortly.

New York Politician

Aaron Smith, deputy collector of customs, Second District, New York City, is making a tour of the Continent, after visiting England, and will arrive in Paris shortly.

Discrimination - 1930

CATHOLIC VIEW OF PREJUDICE.

In the August number of the Chronicle, the official organ of the Federated Colored Catholics of the United States, published monthly at St. Louis, appeared a remarkable article written by the Rev. William M. Markoe, S. J., entitled "Race and Religious Prejudice." Two often the people of the darker races are inclined to feel that they are the people in the world suffering from the stings and pangs of prejudice and intolerance. In this article we are made to appreciate that there are others in the same predicament, who suffer no less keenly from that fact, although they may not be so conspicuous as victims because they lack the badge of color.

In the outset Father Markoe stigmatizes prejudice as being, like bigotry, a two-edged sword, which wounds not only the victim but the hand that weilds it. He likens it to insanity as being most dangerous because it is unconscious. Unlike madness, however, he insists, it may be culpable when it is the outgrowth of culpable ignorance. The truth, dominated by common sense, will dispel prejudice, as the latter cannot exist alongside of knowledge. Two of the principal victims of prejudice in the United States are cited as the Catholic and the Negro. People are prejudiced against the former, because they are ignorant of what Catholics believe and think and of what the Church stands for and teaches, according to this defender of the faith.

This species of religious prejudice is thus founded on ignorance that is pronounced inexcusable, in view of the authoritative sources of knowledge available. The false conclusions that have engendered and nourish this prejudice are attributed to information conveyed by non-Catholic papers and periodicals, novels and histories, non-Catholic schools, and much confidentially whispered gossip. Among the twenty million Catholics, who Father Markoe insists should be teaching the truth by word and deed to the ninety millions outside the faith, there are many who "hang their heads apparently ashamed of the faith." This surprising arraignment of the members of the Church shows the strength and infectious quality of prejudice.

In discussing race prejudice, Father Markoe attacked it as being closely related to religious prejudice. He said:

> like that against Catholics. There are the Prejudice against the Negro is remarkably great masses of white folk indifferent to a study of real facts. There are the same mediums of misinformation; the same interested bigots whose business is to create prejudice. In some cases for the sake of efficiency, these professional maligners use the same organized machinery against the Negro as against the Catholic. The Ku Klux Klan is a beautiful example. The manufacturer and existence of prejudice against the two groups are of such common knowledge that politicians have acquired the habit of accusing opposing candidates of from one to five drops of Negro blood or of allegiance to Rome.

Father Markoe emphasized a still more wonderful phase of prejudice than those he had already cited, in the fact that while both Catholics and Negroes deplore the ignorance and injustice of their fellowmen who are biased by prejudice, they are at the same time prejudiced against each other. Catholics are said to accept many false notions about Negroes, while the latter are charged with inhaling deep draughts of poisonous anti-Catholic atmosphere. Father Markoe pronounces this condition not only sad and phenomenal but decidedly foolish. He argues that it would be eminently practical and profitable, if Catholics and Negroes would rid themselves of all prejudice against each other, as it would be a great step toward destroying prejudice in others against themselves. Thirty-two million people, he declares, would be more valuable if united than they when divided.

The good that interracial commissions are doing to effect a better understanding between white and colored people is admitted, and Catholics are urged to interest themselves in the findings of these commissions and in striving to know the Negro better. Practical ways are suggested for prominent Catholics to be brought into contact with Negro intelligence and culture, so that they would see the race problem from a new angle. Father Markoe concluded his remarkable article with the invocation: "Ordinary discretion, as well as the great law of charity, should unite Catholics and Negroes in behalf of the supreme cause of truth and justice."

General

Rambling Ruminations

By J. A. ROGERS

PARIS.

IS American Jim-Crowism about to stretch its tentacles over the rest of the New World?

This seems to be the opinion of M. Maurice Rondet-Saint, one of the leading French journalists. In a long article in La Depeche Coloniale entitled "The North Americans and the Blacks," he deals with the treatment of Negroes in the Northern States, the South, Panama and Haiti. "The United States," he says, "appears to me, judging from my recent trip to America, about to lay its hand even more strongly on Central America and then on South America." In Panama and Costa Rica this has been accomplished by the owning of great banana plantations, but in Haiti, "which is a country of the blacks, things have not been managed so tactfully. The heavy hand has been laid on Haiti without dissimulation."

This, he says, illustrates very clearly the American policy in dealing with colored peoples. In Panama, while there is no Jim-Crow in the republic, there is in the part owned by the United States. "I remember," he said, "one day on the Panama Railroad, how visibly shocked a gentleman was when he saw me seated on a bench which was marked 'For Colored Patrons Only,' and coming to me, he pointed out my error."

All in all, the treatment of the Negro in America appears "monstrous" to M. Rondet-Saint. The North Americans have changed much since the days of slavery, he says, "but their mentality regarding Negroes has not changed. One still finds the imprint of slavery in the treatment of the blacks who serve you in hotels, sleeping-cars, steamships. They have inherited the treatment that was their grandfathers'. They are a class apart, relegated to the rear, in a society that is marching in the full noonday of progress."

France, he concludes, still has two colonies in the West Indies; therefore, "the American doctrine regarding the domination and government of colored people" is of interest.

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I have written several articles from time to time advising those who are thinking of coming to Europe to settle not to do so, but there is hardly a mail in which I do not receive a letter or two to that effect and from persons who say that they read my articles.

As I have said before, Europe is overcrowded. It is a land from which people are migrating. The result, so far as employment is concerned, is that there are dozens for every vacant job, and unlike America, the citizen is given the preference.

In France, which is the most liberal as far as the employment of foreigners is concerned, the non-citizen must have a permit from the Ministry of Labor before he can hold his job, and the employer must show that such foreigner is holding a position that a Frenchman cannot fill. As to England, if it is even suspected that you haven't enough money to keep you until you can get out of the country you'll not be given permission to enter. In applying for a visa to come into any European country just let it be known that you are coming in search of work, and you'll not get it. There are certain exceptions as regards musicians, but in the case of England those wishing to give even a concert must hold a permit from the Minister of Labor before they are given permission to land.

Again, there is the formidable barrier of language. The one who goes to a country whose language he does not speak is to all intents and purposes deaf and dumb until he learns it. And that takes time! How, if one even gets work, can he do it when he does not understand what those about him are saying?

There is also the matter of wages, which are two to three times lower than in America, with the cost of living not proportionately lower. Indeed, some articles cost the same as in America with its much higher wage. To come, or even to think of coming, to Europe in search of work is the height of folly, in my opinion.

The same holds true with regard to those who think of coming to do some small business. Europe is for the big manufacturer with millions behind him. And if the Negro business man in America finds it difficult to hold his own with the small white business man, how will he be able to compete with the European business man, who is keener, and who already has legal advantages on his side?

American Negroes, here and there (other than musicians), have got jobs, but the pay is much less than it would be in America. The jobs are waiting on white tourists. One American Negro who came to Europe twelve years ago and at first entered business, made some money in the tourist business, but the fact that he is a competition so keen, business, told me that he regretted step. If he had remained in America, and had worked as hard, thinking seri- he might have been worth a for- for what he tune today. He gave up a good ously of selling out for

Europe is the place for the tourist, students, writers, artists and others who get an income from America. It is the source of American civilization of which American Negroes are a part. It is their spiritual and intellectual motherland, and every colored person who can afford it should take a trip to Europe, but my advice is this—

KEEP AWAY UNLESS YOU HAVE A RETURN TICKET.

Europeans have little or no color prejudice. A Negro may go any- where he pleases, but if he has no money he is no more wanted than

Discrimination - 1930

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I have written several articles from time to time advising those who are thinking of coming to Europe to settle not to do so, but there is hardly a mail in which I do not receive a letter or two to that effect and from persons who say that they read my articles.

As I have said before, Europe is overcrowded. It is a land from which people are migrating. The result, so far as employment is concerned, is that there are dozens for every vacant job, and unlike America, the citizen is given the preference.

In France, which is the most liberal as far as the employment of foreigners is concerned, the non-citizen must have a permit from the Ministry of Labor before he can hold his job, and the employer must show that such foreigner is holding a position that a Frenchman cannot fill. As to England, if it is even suspected that you haven't enough money to keep you until you can get out of the country you'll not be given permission to enter. In applying for a visa to come into any European country just let it be known that you are coming in search of work, and you'll not get it. There are certain exceptions as regards musicians, but in the case of England those wishing to give even a concert must hold a permit from the Minister of Labor before they are given permission to land.

Again, there is the formidable barrier of language. The one who goes to a country whose language he does not speak is to all intents and purposes deaf and dumb until he learns it. And that takes time! How, if one even gets work, can he do it when he does not understand what those about him are saying?

There is also the matter of wages, which are two to three times lower than in America, with the cost of living not proportionately lower. Indeed, some articles cost the same as in America with its much higher wage. To come, or even to think of coming, to Europe in search of work is the height of folly, in my opinion.

The same holds true with regard to those who think of coming to do some small business. Europe is for the big manufacturer with millions behind him. And if the Negro business man in America finds it difficult to hold his own with the small white business man, how will he be able to compete with the

a poor white man would be. It would be a mighty fine thing, however, if many of those Negroes who are forever talking "Race! Race!" could find themselves broke just for once in a real white man's land like this, and then they would quickly see that it is not a matter of race, but money. With money he would be free and above the man who has nothing else but whiteness of skin.

The same holds true of America. A penniless Nordic in Georgia is bound there hand and foot, while a Negro who has money has but to jump into his car and give orders to his chauffeur.

Real freedom these days is economic freedom, and that is why it is foolish for a man to leave a country where money is freer to go to one where it is tighter.

If ever the American Negro could realize the full value of money he would spend less time in useless pining. He could use that time to develop himself, and thus be fitter to compete in the labor market.

To come to Europe without money, or in search of work, is to exchange one intolerable condition for a worse and more painful one. And this holds true of the South American countries also, except in the case of rare individuals.

Wake up, buckle down to hard work and study, make money (where bad as conditions are) money is best to be made, then travel and see the world, is my advice.

CLASSIFICATION BY RACE

Secretary of Labor Davis has directed the discontinuance of forms used by his department under the naturalization laws since July 1, 1929, calling for classification of applicants in terms of race, and not simply as to nationality. This sweeping order embraces applications for forms for first papers and for final papers, as well as for registry of aliens. Courier.

Why did the Department of Labor take this step? Was it because of some sudden change of faith of the officials composing it? Was it because the secretary saw in the practice discontinued an opportunity for race prejudice to creep in? Not at all. The reason why the order mention has been issued is because of an elaborate memorandum filed by Max J. Kohler, Judge Horace Stern and Lewis L. Strauss on behalf of the American Jewish Committee last February, contending that these news forms made an unauthorized, illegal and confusing requirement likely to prove prejudicial to applicants against whose race officials passing on the case might have some prejudice. An opinion decision of the solicitor of the Department of Labor sustained the Jewish claims. 8-23-30

With even more striking force this applies to Negroes and the way they are handled on the application forms of the Civil Service Commission. Negroes have protested against this naming of race on the examination forms and the photograph requirement in vain. Such classifiification places the numerous appointing officials who may and frequently are Negrophobes in a strategically favorable position when the ambitious Negro puts in appearance. If classification by race is wrong on naturalization papers, it is also wrong on Civil Service examination papers. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Though removed from the former, however, it will remain on the latter as long as Negroes do nothing more than growl about it. The American Jewish Committee has pointed the way; we should follow its example. If the Jews cannot afford to be discriminated against, how can Negroes afford to remain inactive and quiescent?

RACIAL QUESTIONS.

Manchester Guardian 6-22-30 Vol 25 No 25 Manchester, England

On the question of race, the danger of that form of pride known as race superiority are underlined, the colour bar within the Church is condemned, and the duty of leading subject races toward self-government is declared.

Court Says Color Bar Is Wrong

Defender

American citizens, no matter in what state they happen to reside, are within their rights in their efforts to use the franchise in the manner prescribed by law. The United States supreme court has already decided that white Democratic primaries are unconstitutional. 9-13-30

This case was settled in 1927 when Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the United States supreme court read the decision in which the Texas high court was reversed.

The case, known as the "Nixon vs. Herndon" case, was brought by Dr. Nixon of El Paso, Tex., in a suit against the state of Texas for refusing him permission to vote in the Democratic primary. It was argued Jan. 4, 1927, and decided March 7, 1927. The state of Texas argued that the Democratic primary was a personal maneuver sponsored by the Democratic party which, as a private organization, had the right to exclude whom it chose. It denied that it was violating the 15th amendment by excluding Race voters.

When the case reached the United States court after an appeal on a writ of error taken from the supreme court of Texas, Dr. Nixon was represented by a powerful array of lawyers including Arthur B. Spingarn, Fred B. Knollenberg, the late Moorfield Storey, Judge James A. Cobb and Robert J. Channell. Justice Holmes, in his report, said in part:

"The objection that the subject matter of the suit is political, is little more than a play upon words. Of course, the petition concerns political action, but it alleges and seeks to recover for private damages. That private damage may be caused by such political action and may be recovered for in a suit of law hardly has been doubted for over 200 years, and has been recognized by this court. If the defendants' conduct was wrong to the plaintiff, the same reasons that allow for recovery for denying the plaintiff a vote at a final election allow it for denying a vote at the primary election that may determine the final result.

"The important question is whether the statute can be sustained. But, although we state it as a question, the answer does not seem to be open to doubt. We find it unnecessary to consider the 15th amendment, because it seems to us hard to imagine a more direct and obvious infringement of the 14th. That amendment, while it applies to all, was passed, as we know, with a special intent to protect the blacks from discrimination against them. That amendment not only gave citizenship to persons of color, but it denied to any state the power to withhold from them the equal protection of the laws. * * * What is this but declaring that the law in the states shall be the same for the blacks as for the whites; that all persons, whether Colored or white, shall stand equal before the laws of the states, and, in regard to the Colored race, for whose protection the amendment was primarily designed, that no discrimination shall be made against them by law because of their color?"

"The statute of Texas, in the teeth of the prohibitions referred to, assumes to forbid Negroes to take part in the primary election, the importance of which we have indicated, discriminating aigainst them by the distinction of color alone. States may do a great deal of classifying that it is difficult to believe rational, but there are limits, and it is too clear for extended argument that color cannot be made the basis of a statutory classification affecting the right set up in this case."

That there is also a criminal side to these discriminatory practices as have been shown by most southern states, headed by Texas and Arkansas, is shown in Section 20 of the United States criminal code. Paragraph 52 of this code says:

"Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, wilfully subjects, or causes to be subjected, any inhabitant of any state, territory or district to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States, or to different punishment, pains or penalties, on account of such inhabitant being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisonment not more than one year, or both."

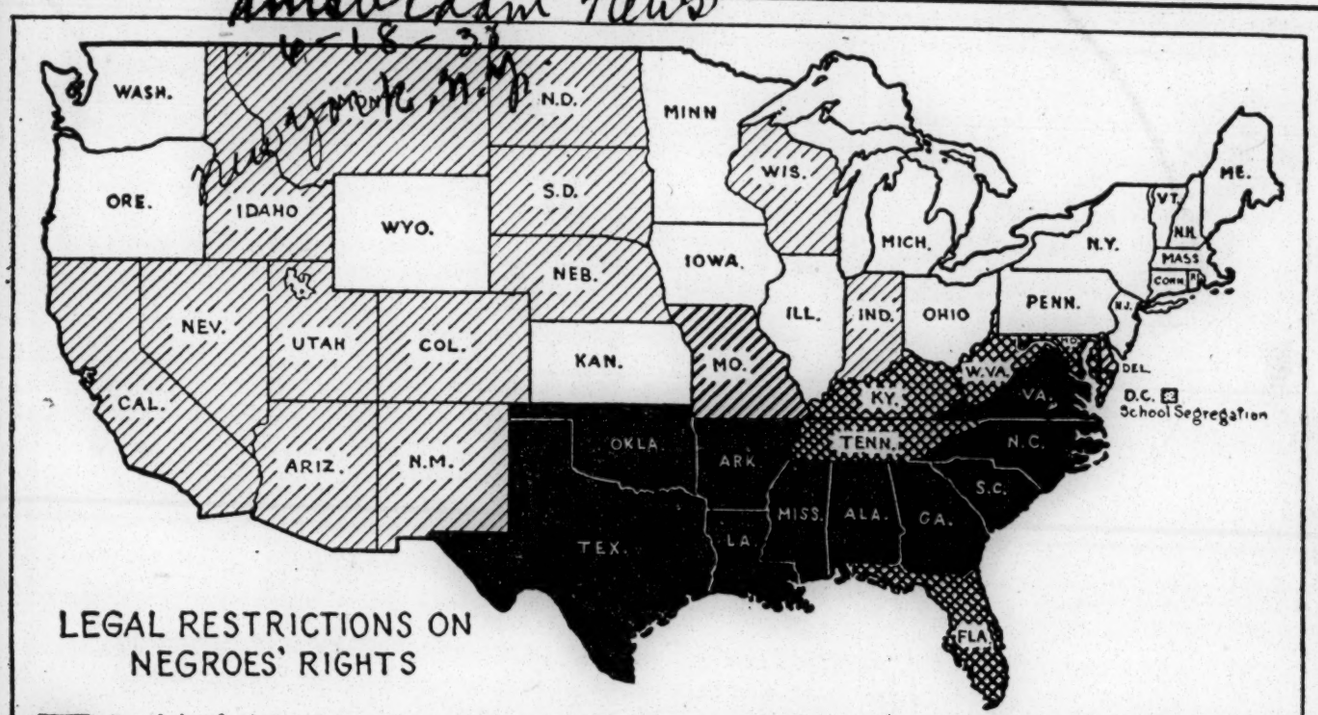
With these facts upon which to work, it is obvious that whatever disfranchisements are committed on citizens of the United States, or whatever discriminations are heaped upon them, are done without the authority of the Constitution. It is up to citizens then to fight these things legally. They should follow every legal course open to them to obtain the free ballot as guaranteed to them. The Texas case shows what can be done, and the Arkansas situation will be another example just as soon as the supreme court returns its decision in the case carried to it by a group of public spirited citizens of Little Rock.

Discrimination - 1930

General

A New Map of the U. S. A.

Amsterdam News
6-18-30



LEGAL RESTRICTIONS ON NEGROES' RIGHTS

- Denial of right to vote; to marry with whites; and enforcing segregation in schools and on public conveyances
- All above restrictions except the right to vote.
- Intermarriage ban; school segregation enforced.
- Intermarriage ban.

IN ADDITION, segregation of Negroes in schools is provided in a number of cities outside the states marked. School boards are given discretionary power to segregate in Arizona, Indiana, Kansas and Wyoming. Segregation in public conveyances in Maryland is limited to steam trains. Segregation in places of public entertainment and assembly is required by law in most states with other forms of segregation. Other laws in Southern states make enticement of Negroes from their employment a crime. Mississippi penalizes advocacy of social equality between blacks and whites.

Negro Barbers in the South

By VIRGINIUS DABNEY

THE Negroes of the South are in grave danger of being driven from one of the few remaining trades in which they are able to compete on anything like even terms with the whites. This is the trade of barbering. The organized white barbers of the country are gradually securing the adoption of bills in the various States setting up boards of barber examiners which pass on the qualifications of applicants and issue and revoke licenses. Already twenty-six commonwealths have passed such laws. Most of them are in the West, but the States of the East and South are slowly falling into line. Every State west of the Mississippi has adopted a barber bill of one sort or another with the exception of Wyoming, New Mexico, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, while east of the river Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Louisiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, Maryland, Connecticut, and Rhode Island have done so. The movement spread to the South only two or three years ago. Sponsors of these laws have not had an easy time getting them through Southern legislatures owing to the large Negro population and the widespread belief that barber bills below the Potomac are designed to eliminate Negroes from the trade. But four of the former Confederate States already have adopted such measures, and Florida failed to do so by a margin of one vote.

It is true that the organized white barbers and spokesmen for the American Federation of Labor, with which they are affiliated, are loud in their denials that these bills are drawn in such a way as ultimately to get rid of colored competition. The object of this legislation is, they say, "to protect the public." It is worth noting, however, that the Negro barbers in the Southern States are thoroughly convinced that the bills are designed to put them out of business, at least in so far as their white clientele is concerned, and they fear that foreign-born barbers will sooner or later want their colored trade as well. They also contend with emphasis that discrimination is being shown by examining boards against colored practitioners.

I am unable to confirm definitely the truth of this latter contention. The laws have been effective for only a short time in the South, and it is therefore difficult to obtain reliable data as to their effect on the Negroes. But I am in a position to present certain facts which throw considerable light on the question.

The Negro barbers of Virginia are heaving sighs of relief as a result of the recent defeat by the State senate of one of these barber bills. The measure was backed by the Virginia Federation of Labor, the four railway brotherhoods, and the National Women's Trade Union League, and was vigorously opposed by the Virginia Commission on Interracial Relations. Few bills before the Virginia Legislature at the session of 1930 created more widespread interest. When the committee hearing was held, the senate chamber was packed, with many standing. Already the press of the State had with virtual unanimity denounced the bill on the theory that it was designed to eliminate colored competition and to create a monopoly for the white members of the trade, with consequent skyrocketing of prices.

This was vigorously denied by the sponsors of the bill. They favored it only "as a health measure" and "in order to elevate the profession," they declared. Their sole object in working night and day to get this legislation through the assembly was "to protect the public." And why did the public need protection? Because Maryland, Tennessee, and North Carolina had already enacted similar legislation, with the result that hordes of diseased barbers, unable to pass the physical examinations required in those States and suffering from all manner of ailments from psittacosis to delirium tremens, were flocking into the Old Dominion and contaminating the populace.

Opponents of the measure pointed out, on the other hand, that Dr. Ennion G. Williams, Health Commissioner of Virginia and a man who enjoys a national reputation in his field, had said there was absolutely no need for the bill. They further declared that under its terms the proposed board of three white barbers could sooner or later eliminate all the colored barbers on one pretext or another, and they asserted that certain persons who advocated the bill had been heard to boast of the manner in which prices had been raised in States where such legislation had been enacted. A white barber who had been in the business for fifty-four years in one of Richmond's leading hotels appeared in opposition, and laughed at the claims that Virginia was being flooded with diseased barbers from neighboring commonwealths. He said he had recently advertised for two weeks for a man for his

shop and had not secured a single reply. The closing speaker in opposition was Ben Taylor, a Negro barber, who delivered a tremendous oration in which he declared that his fellow hair-trimmers and razor-wielders would "whiten the mountains with their bones" and "dye old Virginia with their blood" rather than submit to be licensed by a State board of barber examiners.

After the hearing the bill was considered for several days by the committee and was substantially amended. Practically all its teeth were drawn. It was placed on the calendar, but was recommitted on the ground that it was satisfactory neither to its friends nor its enemies. However, the committee was unable or unwilling to suggest any further changes, and it was returned to the senate unaltered. Even in this emasculated condition it appealed to the white barbers. They were aware that if they could get some sort of board established it would be a comparatively easy matter to persuade the assembly to extend its powers in the future. For the same reason the colored barbers fought the plan.

At last the day arrived for the final vote. Each of the four patrons was asked whether he would make a fight for the bill on the floor, and each replied in the negative, saying that he had consented to be sponsor to the measure only because importuned to do so by the white barbers. On the other hand, Senator J. Belmont Woodson, of Nelson County, delivered a fierce assault upon it. The Senator, who is a practicing physician, characterized the argument that it was a health measure as "perfectly absurd" and "absolutely an insult to the intelligence of the Legislature of Virginia." He declared that if it was passed the Negroes would be frozen out and the tariff on hair cuts would go to "seventy-five cents or a dollar." He then asked: "Why should the barbers of Virginia all of a sudden become so much interested in the health of the people of the State? They wouldn't keep their shops in sanitary condition until Dr. Ennion G. Williams made them do it."

Nobody in the senate was sufficiently interested in the bill to answer Dr. Woodson. The four patrons sat silent under his verbal barrage. The vote was taken. Red and green lights flashed on the wall as the senators pressed buttons at their desks connecting with the new voting machine. White and colored barbers in the gallery craned their necks. The count was announced: ayes 16, noes 21. The bill was beaten. It will doubtless be revived in 1932. The white barbers got it through the senate in 1928 with the aid of Senator W. H. Jeffreys, Jr., only to see it beaten in the house by Delegate R. L. Jeffreys, his brother. Two years from now they will be back with another barber bill. What its provisions will be no one can say. Much will depend on what they think they can get. Last summer they announced that the bill to be introduced at the 1930 session would require all barbers to have at least an eighth-grade education, to pass a physical examination, to take a six months' course, and to complete an apprenticeship of eighteen months more, before they could be licensed. The requirements as to an eighth-grade education and a six months' course were subsequently abandoned. In addition, all towns and villages of less than 2,000 population were placed outside the purview of the bill on the theory, as its friends acknowledged, that otherwise it would never pass.

A prominent newspaperman who was present at a gathering of white barbers in Richmond last year, held for the purpose of discussing the measure, is authority for the statement that they freely admitted they desired its passage in order to "run the Negroes out of business" and raise the tariffs in their own shops. Noteworthy, too, is the fact that one of the patrons of the bill recently acknowledged to the present writer that under the terms which it contained when introduced the Negro barbers could be virtually eliminated "in ten or fifteen years."

An idea of the type of questions which examining boards ask of barbers who desire to be licensed is given by the *Square Deal,* an organ of the trade published at Des Moines, Iowa. In its February, 1930, number it prints a series of questions, of which it says:

> The series of State-board questions and answers published in the *Square Deal* last year proved such an outstanding hit that we are at it again—with better and harder questions. All the questions on this page are on the subject of human hair. Surely no subject is closer to the practice of barbering. Yet we venture to say that very few barbers could get a passing grade of 70 per cent on these questions . . .

Here are some of the questions: "How many hairs are there to the square inch on the average scalp?" "Where is the arrector pili muscle located and what is its function?" "How is a hair connected with the blood stream and nerve system?" "Describe the function and location of the sebaceous glands." "What is the scientific name for hair which shows a tendency to split?"

Aside from the asininity of requiring a hair-trimmer to be able to locate the arrector pili muscle and describe its functions, imagine the glorious opportunity which such questions afford a board of white barbers who wish to eliminate troublesome Negro competition! Is a certain Negro shop taking too much business from its white rivals? Then a question or two to the operator concerning sebaceous glands and the problem is quickly solved.

It should be stated in justice to the sponsors of barber bills that similar legislation is offered by other groups at almost every session of every State legislature in the Union. In Virginia, for example, the plumbers, the realtors, and the embalmers, to mention no others, have come forward with equally grandiose schemes setting up stiff requirements for would-be practitioners, with licensing boards and other abracadabra, all "solely for the protection of the public." There is reason to believe that Virginia is a typical State in this respect. In other parts of the Republic certain professions or trades also have been able to set up virtual monopolies against competition, and others are trying to follow suit. A bill making the Virginia Bar Association an agency of the State government was defeated at this year's session in the Old Dominion after members of the legal profession in the senate had attacked it violently on the theory that the lawyers who favored it were seeking to prevent many deserving persons from practicing in Virginia. Those who backed the bill said it was offered "solely for the protection of the public." Seven States already have passed legislation of this kind, and others unquestionably will take similar action. Thus, the barbers who ask enactment of barber bills are in the same category as the members of other trades and professions who desire legislation of a like nature. Whether the public is desirous of being "protected" by these altruistic barbers, realtors, and plumbers, these unselfish lawyers and embalmers, is another question.

Correspondence

The Nation
8-13-30

Boycotting the Negro Barber

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Mr. Dabney's article regarding the Negro barber in the South was exceedingly timely. Apparently he is unaware of the fact that there is a move from Atlanta to New Orleans, wherever the white union barbers are concerned, to boycott the Negro shops. An officer in the Mobile barbers' union informed me recently that members of other unions are being requested by the white union barbers not to patronize the Negro hair-clipper. Perhaps this movement extends over a much larger territory than between these two large Southern cities.

New York, N.Y.

There never has been a complaint made, as far as I know, against the skill of the Negro barber, the services he gives, his manner, or the sanitary conditions of his shop. When he operates a shop for white patrons, it is exclusively for white men and women. But—the Negro barber generally charges forty cents in place of the fifty cents asked in shops operated by white union shearers.

Can it be that before long Negro bootblacks, cooks, and nurses will be only memories?

Mobile, Ala., July 15 Merlin N. Hanson

Discrimination—1930

General.

Anti-Jewish Discrimination In America Is Charged

10-20-30

Jewish Congress Told Youth of Race Handicapped in Industry and Colleges.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—(UP) Charges of widespread discrimination against Jews in employment and in colleges of the United States were made to the American Jewish Congress meeting here today in a report of its administrative committee, presented by Executive Director Bernard G. Richards.

A preliminary survey by a special committee indicates that "anti-Jewish discrimination in this country, though it seeks to shun the light of public knowledge, has assumed dangerous proportions."

"There is evidence of an increasing tendency to deny employment to Jewish men and women on no other grounds than that of their faith and race," the report added.

Many Jewish boys and girls, it was said, "find themselves in a position well nigh hopeless."

An official of one of the largest employment agencies was quoted as saying that the Jew is now a "marginal worker." If there are more jobs than applicants, the Jew gets a place, but if the demand falls off Jewish placements are difficult.

It is imperative that investigation of the situation be started on a wider and more extensive scale, the report said.

Many complaints have been made against discrimination against Jews in various phases of academic life, and "particularly trying has been the lot of Jewish students for admission to medical schools," the report said.

Doors Slammed.

"Jewish students who attained enviable records in their collegiate work found the door slammed in their faces when they tried to enter medical colleges," it was said.

"Frequently the student cannot gain entrance into the medical school of the very university in which he had pursued his undergraduate work and for which he was repeatedly commended by the dean. In consequence thereto the student, disillusioned and humiliated, has to apply like a beggar to institutions located at a great distance from his home.

"In recent years many have had to cross the ocean for an opportunity to prepare themselves for their chosen vocations.

"These undesirable practices extend also to other phases of academic life. Peculiar psychological tests and a variety of devices have been introduced by committees on admission whose primary admission is very frequently the exclusion of Jewish candidates; or at least the limitation of their number to a minimum. Still another vicious tendency is the placing of almost insurmountable barriers by college trustees, presidents and deans in the path of Jewish scholars and teachers of admittedly high academic attainments, and discouraging them from aspiring for appointment to faculties or for promotion in recognition of their outstanding ability and achievements merely because they are Jews.

Situation Serious.

"The situation is quite serious and cannot fail to affect adversely the morale of Jewish students and scholars."

The committee suggested questionnaires be sent to Jewish members of faculties who would be in position to furnish first-hand information, and to collect data on the numbers of Jewish students, admission requirements, opinions on discrimination in colleges, and the feasibility of establishing a Jewish university, or universities in the United States.

The same questions will be discussed in more detail tomorrow in special reports to be made to the congress on employment by David L. Podell, and on college discriminations by Dr. Mordecai Soltes.

This discussion will be followed by a formal call on President Hoover at the White House at noon.

Reports presented at the opening session today dealt also with Jewish conditions in Rumania, Poland and Russia. President Bernard S. Deutsch opened the session with a speech.

DEMOCRAT
GOSHEN, IND.
DEC 10 1930

FEDERAL JOBS FOR NEGROES

Writing from Washington to the New York Times, Kelly Miller, a negro, charges that "in these later years" there is persistent and open discrimination against members of his race who seek civil service positions after successfully passing the examinations. In part he says:

"While the letter of the law may be technically kept the spirit is ruthlessly violated, so far as the colored applicant is concerned. He may take the civil service examination and pass with the highest average, but he finds the door slammed in his face when it comes to appointment. Applicants are identified by photographs. The slightest show of pigment would defeat an Einstein should he report for assignment. Under the regulations three names must be certified to the appointing officer. If all three happened to be colored, still some device would be found to frustrate their hopes. Instances are on record where the photograph has failed to reveal racial identity, but as soon as this was discovered the applicant was openly or artfully refused appointment. The government invites all citizens to open competition for civil service positions, but cheats the colored applicant out of the fruits of competitive success."

The editor of the New York Times adds to this complaining letter the following note indicating that colored aspirants have had better luck "in these later years" than formerly: "According to a report issued by the department of labor, 51,882 negroes were on the federal payroll on June 30, 1928, with salaries aggregating $64,483,133. The corresponding figures for 1910 were 22,540 and $12,456,760."

RECORDER
Indianapolis, Ind
DEC 20 1930

UNNECESSARY DISCRIMINATION

It is significant to note that under the leadership of the director of the Bureau of Negro work of the Board of Home Missions and church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Chuch, a resolution protesting against discrimination in denominational hospitals has been adopted.

The resolution, which was effected at the Home Missions Congress in Washington, December 1 to 5 declares in part that where state law requires no separation of the races, no discrimination should be made, and that in states where the law requires the separation of the races it shall be the especial concern of hospital boards that the sections of the hospital set aside for Negro use shall be equal in every respect to those for members of the white race."

The system of racial segregation with its evil influences is entirely out of place as an agency for promoting the interests of the Christian church. The deffinite tendency on the part of managements of the latter institution to inject prejudice into their administrative policies is as absurd as it is positively distructive to the high aims of the church. Racial segregation, as practiced in business and social circles is admittedly ban enough; and the system, particularly of the brand that is aided and abetted by the church and religious institutions is indiscribably worse. It undermines the very foundation upon which Christianity itself is built. We refuse to believe that this fact is entirely unknown to those whose professed business it is to guard the welfare of the church in a spirit of progressive helpfulness and progressive tolerance. If churchmen are not miserably ignorant of the iniquitous consequences of segregation and prejudice, then why allow them to be injected into the administrative policies of the church?

To encourage with church funds a system of segregation in hospitals owned and operated by the church, is, we think, a definite slap in the ace of the civilization of which the church is the principal representative. OR

In these days of unprecedented weakness of the human faith in the church and its purposes, the system of segregation in religious institutions only serves to render increasingly difficult the task of steadying the equilibrium.

The method, which makes for distrust and lack of confidence in the noble mission of the institution, is, as has already been pointed out, entirely out of place in the church.

Pickens' Visit Stirs Interest In Havanna

Courier 9-20-30

Cuban Daily Publishes Pickens' Open Letter to Stimson Protesting Treatment of American Negroes Travelling In Latin America—Meets Gualberto Gomez, the Frederick Douglass of the Island—Has Long Conference

HAVANA, Cuba., Sept. 18.—(ANP)—After the leading Cuban daily had published the letter which Mr. Pickens wrote Secretary of State Stimson, protesting against the treatment of American Negroes travelling in Latin-America, and informing him that the treatment is alleged to be inspired by officials, even greater interest was stirred in Havana. Juan Gualberto, Gomez, "The Grand Old Man" of the colored elements in Cuba, whom they call the "Frederick Douglass" of the island, had a conference with Mr. Pickens on Monday, the day before he was to return to the United States.

Gualberto Gomez is the intrepid revolutionary writer and fighter who did valiant service all over the Antilles and all over Europe when Cuba was struggling to throw off the power of Spain. He was captured by the Spanish and imprisoned in Spain. He would not be quiet; in prison he wrote. His writings were smuggled out and published. The Queen of Spain, mother of the present king, became interested in him and visited him in his prison. They became good friends. He was released, and he secured the release of all the other Cuban patriots confined in the same prison. At that time the King of Spain, husband of the queen, was in poor health and not able to carry on very well. Six months after the king died, Alphonso, the present king, was born. And thereby hangs some interesting rumor and plain convictions of the people, which are current throughout the Antilles.

At an informal meeting of Cuban leaders to greet Mr. Pickens at the Club Atenas on Sunday, the eminent historian and writer, Juan Jerez Villareal, presented Mr. Pickens with copies of his books in which is told the story of Cuba and of the leading patriots in the struggle, most of whom were plain Negro, or mixed. Villareal is now preparing a biographical history of Juan Gualberto Gomez, the "Grand Old Man."

On all sides there is voice for the opinion that colored leaders of the United States and of the West Indian islands should be in close touch for defense in the western world. And on all sides there is repudiation of any "Garveyism" or back-to-Africa ideas.

On Sunday night Mr. Pickens and his host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. James Martin, were pleasantly entertained informally at the home of the secretary of the interior, Jose Manuel Delgado. It is not generally known in America that Delgado and his wife and family are all Negroes of the ordinary American type.

When Coolidge went to Cuba to open the Pan-American Congress, on one side of him stood Machado, the President of Cuba, and on the other side was Delgado, the secretary of the interior. When two white "beauties of Georgia," one the "Queen of Corn" and the other "Queen of Cotton," were in Cuba to be honored, they had to be pictured standing one on each side of this Negro, who was at the time secretary of agriculture.

Mr. Pickens reports that he enjoyed the wonderful Delgado family of six beautiful daughters and three sons, which reminded him of a "multiplication of his own home gang."

Discrimination-1930

General.

A Billion Dollars

No more class A life insurance policies are to be issued to colored people by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., or at least this is the information that was published last week in New York papers. This action is the result of the attitudes adopted by the new President of the company who succeeds the late Haley Fiske. This new order is reported to be based on the high death rate upon colored people traced to unsanitary and unsatisfactory conditions. The most recent reports from the Metropolitan indicate that the company now has upon its books over a thousand million dollars worth of business written upon our lives, or in other words over a billion dollars. A billion dollars is a staggering, almost incomprehensible amount of money and represents one-seventeenth of the total amount of the Metropolitans entire business. It is an amount of money that should command respect and consideration and it would if any respect was held for the colored people.

Last May the second vice-president of the Metropolitan wrote, in answer to a letter of inquiry, issuing from Chicago that the company employed colored people in no capacity and explained that white agents gave better service and instilled more confidence in the members of the colored race than did our own people. A photostatic copy of that letter was reproduced in the columns of this paper and matrices of the same were sent to our publisheds all over the country. The fearless, uncompromising and astute editors reproduced the letter and did not hesitate to challenge this unfair and narrow policy, but the entire forces of the race were not marshalled against the company that handles so much of our money. Now comes the refusal of this same institution to issue us their class A policy.

If the death rate of our people is proportionately high, and we admit that it is, and if the cause of that mortality is somewhat superinduced by poor living conditions, and we again admit that it is, then does not the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., in view of the fact that it handles over a Billion dollars of our money, have a burning and compelling, moral obligation to aid and assist in modifying and changing these conditions.

Poor living condition is traceable to poverty, and poverty is traceable to poor wages and unemployment. If the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. would employ our people in proportion to the money we spend with it, and would give us the advantage of health facilities that it provides for its employees, we feel that Dr. Louis Dublin, the health statistician of the company, would find a marked decrease in colored deaths. But the Metropolitan has hardened its heart and remains cold and adamant to our appeals for relief from suffering, poverty and death and now to cap the climax they deny to us their most attractive policy. What are we going to do about it?

Colored Insurance companies now have on their books over a half billion dollars worth of business. It will be well to note in connection with this condition that the Metropolitan has twice as much as all of our own companies combined. Our companies are giving employment to our people and the stockholders will reap happy returns on their investments in the course of time just as surely as the sun does shine. Our companies are also issuing policies that compare favorably with those of the white companies and they are paying their claims with equal promptitude. Then why should the colored people continue to enrich a company like the Metropolitan?

If the colored Insurance companies would place the same amount of importance upon this matter as do the virile editors there would be an awakening among the people almost over night. We do not expect the Metropolitan policy holders to cancel their policies and lose what they have paid in, but there is a way out that is discernible to all intelligent insurance people and the people are anxiously awaiting for something to be offered them in order that they may resent this policy of economic discrimination.

The Metropoltan Life Insurance Co. is doing us a great favor in that it is veritably forcing us to help ourselves and patronize our own. Thus we point out the similarity in this instance with that of the development of our people in other lines—we are forced to patronize our own. If the editors and insurance men will concentrate upon this issue at this the psychological time who knows but within a span of years that the policy of the Metropolitan may change. We all know the story of the Chicago magnate who was compelled to spend a million a day for several weeks to regain our lost patronage.

JIM CROW SEATS FOR THE PASSION PLAY

The Foundation May, 1930

It was at a presentation of the Passion play by the Freiburg players in a southern city—not very far south but just over the line—that a lady church member discovered in the row in front of her a mulatto. She rushed breathlessly to the box-office and indignantly protested against the admission of Negroes to the main floor. As previously noted, the occasion was a presentation of the Passion play. Our informant, a southerner from much farther south, considered this a sufficiently flagrant exhibition of race prejudice to warrant him in communicating the item to his favorite paper. What struck him as especially remarkable was that one who was so sensitive to so slight a contamination of her racial environment should care to see the Passion play. Everyone has been conditioned to his own set of prejudices which can neither be satisfactorily rationalized nor easily eradicated, but the sensitive lady should at least consider the difficulty which would confront the management if it tried to do as she wished. Suppose it advertised: Come and see the drama of the sufferings of Christ for all mankind; Negroes admitted to the gallery only. Come and look upon the crucifixion of him who taught the brotherhood of all men; black brothers strictly confined to inferior locations. No, the management could not very well do that. Not to argue as to whether it would be Christian or not, it would sound rather ridiculous. Our southern correspondent says that he could almost "write a whole sermon from the incident." So could we, but it ought not to be necessary. The text is more eloquent that any sermon upon it could be.

—Christian Century.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
NEWS
MAR 8 - 1930

OFFICIAL "JIM CROW" BUSINESS

In another column a correspondent takes those responsible to task for the plan of sending the colored gold-star mothers to Paris in a ship of their own so that the white women will not be compelled to come into close contact with them. We feel certain that the white gold-star mothers themselves have had no hand in this arrangement. We cannot imagine them supporting such a reprehensive policy as would be indicated with our government itself going into the "Jim Crow" business.

As our correspondent points out, the protests against this drawing of the colored line have been numerous and emphatic. Some of the most critical have come from whites who see in the proposed segregation of the mothers of the colored heroes official action that is both soundly denounced and bitterly deplored. The anomaly of the situation is that over in France the Negro is not looked down upon as he is in this broad land of liberty of ours. There his color is no bar sinister.

But the whole basic idea of this method of segregation on the part of our government is so radically and so basically wrong that there is no excuse for tolerating it. If the colored women wish to go it appears that they must be satisfied to sail on a ship of their own. We would like to see them refuse to go at all under such circumstances. We would not blame them in the slightest for refusing a national courtesy of such doubtful value.

Despite the number and character of the protests presented against the arrangement it does not appear that the government officials are giving heed to the remonstrants. Apparently the colored mothers of heroes will be herded by themselves if they wish to go to Paris. It is a deplorable conditions unworthy of this nation which found the colored soldiers as willing and eager as the whites to do their utmost when the tocsin of battle was sounded.

THE METROPOLITAN AGAIN

THE New York Amsterdam News in a recent issue carries a letter received by a prominent Negro business man from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in reply to a query concerning the failure of the company to employ Negroes. Leroy A. Lincoln, vice president of the company, says in this letter, among other things:

> "with a force composed of white persons, as our force has been, we have felt it inadvisable to include colored persons in that force, not because of any prejudice on the part of the company, but because, as you very well know, there would be serious objection on the part of of our white employees, which would result in an uncomfortable situation for both white and colored employees, if any of the latter were to be engaged.
>
> "Individually and collectively, we have the highest regard for the colored race and for the place it occupies in the community. We have millions of colored policyholders who have applied to us for life insurance, which they are able to obtain from us and not from any other large industrial insurance company to to whom we have issued our policies, etc."

There it is: the same old argument advanced by thousands of employers in this country when cornered by some Negro on their Negro labor exclusions policy. "We love you dear Negroes," they say, "and we are most anxious to take millions of dollars of your money every week, but we just cannot give any of 'your people' a job because it might embarrass our pure Nordic employees whom we don't mind embarrassing by paying low wages and working them long hours. Of course, we have taught our employees to refuse to work with colored people so we can always hide behind their refusal."

Of course, employers like the Metropolitan never hire any Negroes as a test to find out what their white employees would do about it. They just assume there would be great difficulties and let it go at that. They are apparently unaware (or wish to appear so) that tens of thousands of white and black workers toil together in the United States Post Office without the slightest friction even in the worst parts of the South, and have done so for decades. They ignore the fact that in many cities of the North, Negroes and Caucasians work side by side in the various municipal departments without fear of race riots breaking out. Nor do any of them, not even the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, explain why it is that in districts and localities where there are nothing but Negroes residing, they yet employ no Negroes.

The Metropolitan is a worse offender than other business concerns because it not only discriminates against the Negro worker, male and female, but it also discriminates against the Negro citizen when utilizing its funds to relieve the housing situation in many parts of the country. If this company has ever spent any of the millions extracted from Negro policyholders to better the living conditions of black folk, we have yet to hear of it. The statisticians of the company talk glibly about the Negro death rate being so much higher than the white, but the company does next to nothing to lower that death rate by helping to adequately house the Negro. It thus becomes a party to the untimely death of thousands of colored folk.

It is, of course, too much to expect the Metropolitan's Negro policyholders to quit doing business with such a Ku Klux concern, but it IS NOT too much to ask Negroes to continue to appeal to the company. With the above clear-cut statement from a high official of this company, it cannot be doubted that those Negroes who in spite of it take out new policies with the company, are enemies of the race.

Metropolitan Life Official Tells Why Company Does Not Hire Negroes

While the company itself has no prejudice against the Negro, yet it does not feel it advisable to employ colored people on their staff because there would be serious objection on the part of their white employees. So states the vice-president and general counsel of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Leroy A. Lincoln, in reply to a letter requesting the company's position on the matter of employing Negroes on their staff.

This explantion comes as a result of a letter sent to the president of the Metropolitan by Ernest N. Barringer, mortician, of 227 West 62nd street, who wrote, on April 15, to find the company's position on the employment of Negroes.

Mr. Barringer's letter to the president was as follows:

"I am taking the liberty to write you in regard to the employment of my race in your Company. Close observation during my visits to the Home office reveals to me that all of the employees are white.

"I have before me statistics showing the colored races' amount of investments in insurance in said company amounts to nine hundred and sixty millions dollars. Every race, apparently, except the colored race is represented in the personnel of service of said company, from manager to agent. In all fairness, I would like to find out from said company their stand on this important question and why we as a group are not represented in your personnel. I am asking for a reply please."

The Company's Reply.

In a letter dated, April 16, Leroy A. Lincoln, vice-president and general counsel of the company, stated the company's position on the matter as requested by Mr. Barringer.

Mr. Lincoln's letter follows:

"Replying to your letter of April 15th, I would say that, with a force composed of white persons, as our force has been, we have felt it inadvisable to include colored people in that force, not because of any preudice on the part of the Company, but because as you very well know there would be very serious objection on the part of our white employees, which would result in an uncomfortable situation for both white and colored employees, if any of the latter were to be engaged.

"Individually and collectively, we have the highest regard for the colored race and for the place it occupies in the community. We have millions of colored policyholders who have applied to us for life insurance which they are able to obtain from us and not from any other large industrial insurance company, and to whom we have issued our policies, through the proceeds of which, at their death, they may be suitably buried and their families appropriately protected."

An Unfair Position.

In speaking to a reporter for The Age, Mr. Barringer characterized the letter of Mr. Lincoln as very weak, and said that he thought the company should at least employ colored agents, assuring the race of at least a small return on the enormous investment in insurance they have.

His letter to the Metropolitan in reply to Mr. Lincoln's was as follows:

"Your reply of the 17th received and carefully perused. Your reference to not finding it advisable to make a change in reference to the employees of said company I think is very unfair to my race.

"You speak of the unforseen results that would happen through the employment of both groups. May I ask in what way do you know of what the results will be. I am afraid that your statement is very weak, and coming from an executive of said company, your reference to my race individually and collectively, certainly shows the attitude the company holds for the Negro.

"It is impossible to undo what has been done, but we can look to the future and support our own insurance companies, namely the Victory Life and the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance of Illinois, with the Victory Life now doing business in the State of New York."

French Disavow Race Line

NEW YORK, May 28—In response to a communication from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People the French Line, Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, has disavowed a statement of one of its agents who said colored people were not accommodated.

Southern Railroad To Bar Offensive Menus

Announcement was made last week by W. F. Busch, manager of dining cars of the Southern Railway system, that the practice of writing across menus "colored passenger, no service charge," will be discontinued. A protest was made against the practice by C. E. Lucas, assistant secretary of the National Benefit Life Insurance Co.

Discrimination - 1930

Georgia

NEGRO GIRL AWARDED $1,500 FOR DAMAGES

THOMASVILLE, Ga., June 24.—(AP)—A jury in Thomasville city court brought in a verdict late Tuesday awarding $1,500 damages to Charlie Mae Dowling, 12-year-old negro girl, in a suit brought for her against the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company and Cecil Moore, formerly local manager here for the company.

The plaintiff's claim was that while making a purchase in the store she was accused of stealing a piece of candy, was taken by the manager to the rear of the store building where her hands were tied and she was strung up, with toes barely touching the floor, and kept in that position for more than an hour, and was only released after her foster mother had paid a store employe $5. The tea company and Moore were then sued for $25,000.

Negroes Refuse to Drink Pedigree Dairy Milk

As a result of the activities of the representatives of the Pedigree Dairies, Inc., located at 165 Haynes Street, S. W., near the location of the Walker Street School, who led the protest against the Board of Education turning over the shcool to the use of Negroes, there has been a widespread resentment on the part of colored people who ceased drinking milk from this dairy. Not only are they refusing to take milk from the Pedigree people at their homes, but they are refusing to drink it at restaurants, drug stores and other public and semi-public places. In response to the demands of the patrons of the Economy Delicatessen on Auburn Avenue, this firm changed from the Pedigree milk to another, thus canceling a daily order amounting to around $6 per day. As rapidly as citizens generally are discovering evidences of the activities of this business concern which had a large clientele among Colored people, they are getting their milk elsewhere.

It is surprising to observe that while the Pedigree milk people were selling hundreds of gallons of milk daily to Colored people, they should so totally disregard their educational interests as to protest against the use of a school building a block and a half or two blocks from the location of their business and which in no way could interfere, inconvenience or disturb their regular routine and normal operation. It ultimately means the use of influence made possible by Negro money to deprive the Negroes of educational opportunitie

PEDIGREE DAIRIES AND THE FACTS.

In another column of this issue we are carrying a statement signed by the members of the Citizens Educational Committee. It undertakes to set out what the representatives of the Pedigree Dairies, Inc., did say in pressing their opposition to the use of the Walker Street School building as a school house for Negro education before the Board of Education September 1, 1930. The committee takes the position that the ad carried by the Pedigree Dairies in the Atlanta Independent and Atlanta World, were not according to the facts, and did not state the whole truth. The Committee takes the further position that the editorial comment carried in the Independent last week, along with the advertisement of the Pedigree Dairies, Incorporated, did not state the facts, and as a matter of justice to the public, it undertakes to state the language and words of the representative of the Pedigree Dairies, Incorporated, before the people and let the public judge for itself, whether the opposition of the Pedigree people was based on race prejudice, or out of sympathy for the health and safety of the children who attend school in the Walker Street building, as they stated in their ad last week in our columns.

The Independent has no desire to further this unfortunate affair, but as a newspaper it must state the facts as it discovers them, and hear both ides of the question before reaching a decision. The committee says, and they were present by representative, that the representative of the Pedigree Dairies, Inc., gave as their reason of their opposition to the building being converted into a Negro school: First, that the presence of a large number of Negro school children in the community would cause a depreciation in property values. Second, That the Pedigree people employed a goodly number of white girls and that they feared that it would endanger race relations if white girls were forced to come in contact with Negro male students. These are the only grounds that the Committee sets up as advanced by the Pedigree Dairies, why they objected to this school house being used for Negro education.

On the other hand, the Pedigree people say, that it had come to their attention tha it was being rumored among Colored people in the city that the Pedigree Dairies are unalterably opposed to the use of Walker Street building for Colored children only. Second: They wish to correct the impression because Pedigree people have never done anything to hinder the education of Negro children in Atlanta; they further state that they had in mind the safety of life and limb of every child in the neighborhood and that they had always taken the position and had protested against the building being used as a school house long before the Board had decided to use it for Negro education.

Now, the case is stated by both sides, the Colored Educational Committee and the Pedigree Dairies, Inc., and it is up to the public to judge for themselves and particularly the Negro what the truth is; judging from the meaning of the language used in the statement of both sides. If the Pedigree Dairies, Inc., moves and discriminates against the Negro, because of his race, color or previous condition of servitude, the Negro is perfectly justifiable in hitting back with whatever weapons may be at their command, and the Educational Committee is justifiable in seeking to fight the devil with fire. We must resent racial insult by united organized racial effort. We do not believe in boycotts, racial or otherwise, unless the situation requires it. God gave us our hands, our mean, and our strength morally, economically and religiously to defend ourselves; and the Committee is to be commended for resenting what they regard, from the language used by the representative of the Pedigree Dairies, Inc., a wrong inflicted upon their people because of race, color and previous condition of servitude. If the Pedigree people were not moved by race prejudice and took the same position, and not protest when the building was being used for the benefit of white children the punishment being inflicted by the Negroes ought to cease, but the language accredited to then is unfortunate and does not bear out the statement carried in their advertisement last week. Let the public judge for iself.

Iceland

Discrimination - 1930

Iceland Hotel Excludes Negro; Vote of Guests Readmits Him

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, June 20.—Even Iceland now is worrying how to solve the Negro question during the forthcoming festivities of the 1,000th anniversary of the Althing (parliament). 6-21-30

When recently a Negro appeared in the restaurant of the Borg Hotel at Reykjavik, the manager asked him to leave. This brought a protest from the guests, and a journalist asked the manager to reconsider his action.

Finally it was decided to put the question to a vote among the guests. In two days' balloting, 336 guests voted to readmit the Negro, while only nineteen voted against him.

Discrimination - 1930

Illinois

Stevens Hotel Draws Color Line On Girl Student In Hi-School Orchestra Meet

Because of the policy of the Stevens Hotel in Chicago of barring Negroes except as servants, the National High School Orchestra, which plays next week before the Music Supervisors' National Conference, has barred from participating in the musical activities Miss Carolyn Glover of Columbus, Ohio, who had previously been accepted as a member of the orchestra.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has vigorously protested this proposed capitulation to the color bar of the Stevens Hotel, and has urged that the convention be transferred to some other hotel on the ground that the Stevens Hotel in barring a member of the orchestra because of her color had violated its contract to house all delegates to the convention.

The N. A. A. C. P. telegraphed to Miss Mabelle Glenn, of the Board of Education in Kansas City, Mo., President of the Music Supervisors' National Conference setting forth the facts in the case and requesting her to "take steps to prevent this yielding to narrow race prejudice which letters to us show is disapproval by such men as Professor Peter Dykema of Columbia University, chairman of the advisory committee of the National High School Orchestra Camp Association and by Walter Damrosch who is to be the guest speaker at the convention."

In his letter to the N. A. A. C. P., who had appealed to him to exercise his influence in the case, Walter Damrosch, conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra wrote:

"I have received your kind letter of March 8th and regret exceedingly that Miss Carolyn Glover has not been permitted to take part in the orchestral concert to be given by the National High School Orchestra during the Music Supervisors' Conference in Chicago in March. Unfortunately this matter is not one in which I can take any active part as I am not a member of the Association and am there for only one day as a guest, to make an address before the members."

The excluded young colored musician, Miss Glover, is stated to be highly gifted, by teachers and musicians in Columbus, Ohio, where she lives. The letter notifying her of her exclusion, was written Joseph E. Maddy, president and musical director of the National High School Orchestra Camp Association, who wrote:

"I am very sorry, but circumstances over which we have no control, compel us to return your check and cancel your acceptance to the Chicago Orchestra. The hotel at Chicago has made the decision that no colored person can come into the hotel and take part in such a gathering and we have no choice but to abide by their decision. The matter has been taken up with various officials, and their decision is final,—so I am returning your check herewith. Hoping you will continue your study of music, I am,

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Joseph E Maddy."

Protest made by the N. A. A. C. P. to Mr. Maddy brought a telegram advising that the N. A. A. C. P. communicate with Miss Gleen or the manager of the Stevens Hotel. The protest to Miss Glenn went by telegraph Friday.

CLASH IN COURT OVER AN INSULT TO WHOLE RACE

States Attorney Tells Jury Term "Nigger" Is No Insult To Colored Men

By Clifford Wheeler

An open clash was narrowly averted in the courtroom of Judge Walter P. Steffen Saturday afternoon when Assistant States Attorney Hampton, in presenting his plea to the jury for the conviction of Desmond Williams who shot and killed Rufus H. Thompson, a white man, after he had called him "Nigger and Coon," declared to the jury: "Gentlemen of the jury, it is no insult to call a colored man a 'nigger' or Negro."

At these words an angry murmur arose among the colored people who were in the court room, and Attorney Wendell E. Green, who was defending Williams, jumped to his feet shouting "Your honor, I object. This is a personal insult to me and to my whole race, and I can not sit here silently and listen to such vile insult." And whirling quickly to face Hampton, Attorney Green said, "I defy you to call me 'Nigger.' Hampton wisely declined the challenge, and Judge Steffen hastened to order the remark stricken from the record.

Swanson Notified.

Immediately following the closing of the case, States Attorney John A. Swanson was notified of the disgusting behavior of his subordinate, Hampton.. and of the strenuous disapproval of the colored people. He hastened to declare that he himself did not countenance any such behavior on the part of his aids, and regretted that he had offended the colored people by his remark. Mr. Swanson, however, failed to give anyone assurance of discipline for Hampton for his violation of good manners and courtroom proceedure.

Hampton is a Southerner from Oklahoma, and is reputed to be a rabil hater of colored people. Although only recently arrived in Chicago he has succeeded in obtaining a political position made possible for him by the support of the colored voters. On previous occasions he is reported to have referred to colored people as 'niggers', and to have given vent to his southern prejudice in the prosecution of cases.

Jury Disagrees

Desmond Williams killed Thompson in Bellwood on June 2, 1928 when the white man, also a southerner, objected to Williams eating at the same table with a white waitress in a restaurant where they were both employed. Thompson ordered the colored boy to get up, cursing him and calling him a 'nigger'. When the boy resented the insult, Thompson rushed at him, and Williams grabbed a revolver and shot him in the chest, killing him instantly. Williams' employer and the waitress, both white, testified that the boy did not shoot until Thompson threatened to assault him. A number of reputable citizens of Maywood, both white and colored, testified as character witnesses for Williams. The boy was tried once before on a charge of murder, but was convicted of manslaughter. Attorney Green appealed to the Supreme Court, and the case was remanded for a new trial after the decision was reversed.

Saturday, after Prosecutor Hampton had bullied and insulted the witnesses and had attempted to inject the element of race prejudice into the trial, the jury disagreed and was discharged.

Charge Majestic Radio Corp. Upholds Color Bar Excluding Colored Workers From Shop

The story of how the manufacturers of a nationally advertised product rigidly maintain the color bar against the employment of colored workers, while at the same time soliciting the patronage of colored buyers was revealed this week when Phillip Elkins, 4618 Prairie avenue, a boiler room worker reported to a representative of THE CHICAGO WHIP his experience with the Grigsby, Grunow Manufacturing company, manufacturers of the popular Majestic radio sets. Elkins, who for several years was employed as a boiler room assistant at the plant of the Yellow Truck and Coach company, located at 5801 W. Dickens avenue, was summarily dismissed when the plant was leased and taken over by the makers of the Majestic radios. He was given an excellent letter of reference by Robert Wirkpatrick, chief engineer of the plant, who stated in the reference that Elkins was discharged because of the policy of the Girgsby, Grunow company, which does not hire colored workers.'

Fire All Colored

At the same time, according to Elkins nearly a hundred other colored workmen, who had been in the employ of the Yellow Truck and Coach company in capacities varying from carpenters and cabinet makers to porters and janitors, were similarly discharged, and their places filled under the regime of the Majestic radio company by all white workers. When the Majestic plant was first opened and working a full force, more than a thousand persons were employed in the plant, with not a single colored worker employed.

Not content with the word of his former boss that no colored men would be employed in the huge plant under the manufacturers of Majestic radios, Elkins applied direct to the employment superintendent of the plant when he was hiring the work crews for the then newly opened plant, and was told first-hand that the Grigsby Grunow company did not employ colored people.

Despite the fact that the manufacturers of Majestic radios maintain a bar against the employment of colored help, radio agencies handling this brand of machine all over the country have in the past enjoyed a profitable business among colored patrons. In almost every other home where there is a radio installed, it will be found that it is made by this same company which refuses colored workers even the most menial positions. Colored radio buyers, in the future will face their dealers with the question, "Why should we purchase the Majestic radio set, when its makers definitely state that they have no place for colored workers in their factory?"

Discrimination - 1930

Illinois.

Colored Students At Tilden High Can't Go To Class Prom

That the officials of the Chicago Public School system are permitting outside forces to inject prejudicial sentiment among the student body of Tilden High school, 4747 South Union avenue, was brought out Monday when the announcement was made that at the forthcoming Senior Prom no colored students would be allowed to attend. There are one hundred colored students in the school and ten of these are members of the senior class, eligible to be invited. This is a repetition of what occurred last year when white business men were permitted by the principal of the school, Professor Arthur Evans, to sponsor the Prom and exclude colored students.

The affair is scheduled to take place at Medinah Temple on the evening of January 24, and according to reports is being sponsored by two white business men, Walter Keptler of the Acme Tank company and Frank Lutzer of the Carson, Pirie, Scott company. Colored students have been told that they will not be invited because the Medinah Temple officials object to their presence on the premises. This was found to be erroneous when the management there stated that they did not attempt to dictate to anyone renting the Temple as to the color or creed of their guests.

White students who are selling tickets to the affair have been given specific instructions not to sell to colored. There is much unrest among the student body over this bold discrimination, but Principal Evans, who was formerly at Wendell Phillips on the Southside, has not yet made the slightest attempt to interfere. Tilden has gained much of its fame in the athletic circle of the city schools through the ability of its colored students, and they are at a loss to understand why the principal and Superintendent Bogan of the Board of Education will permit outsiders to embarrass them by such a procedure. Parents of the students who are humiliated by this order intend to petition Mr. Bogan to order the prom cancelled by force its sponsors to erase the color line.

MARRIAGE BUREAU GRAFT EXPOSED BY MANY VICTIMS

but attempted to make advances to the bride, according to her story told to Atty. Ferguson. Many other instances of this disgusting practice, which is tolerated by the clerk's office have been disclosed.

Jones, who in 1911 was sent to Joilet convicted of rape, was pardoned by political influence and during the course of several years has worked up a profitable but despicable "racket" in the marriage bureau. The fact that his grafting has been tolerated by the authorities would indicate that there must be a split up on his profits. Several attempts have been made by the various ministers organizations of the city to bring Jones' activities to an end, but he is apparently strongly entrenched with the officials of the marriage bureau that he has remained over Attorney Ferguson has been given the endorsement and promised the support of the ministers and several neighborhood and good government organizations in his fight to clean up the evils which confront the colored applicant for marriage license.

GRABS COUPLES FOR FAT FEES, THEN "SPLITS"

Ex-Convict "Parson" Charges Flat Rate For "Professional Service"

Following the exposure of the corrupt system of discriminating against colored men seeking marriage license in the office of the County Clerk, victims of the pernicious systems have volunteered information concerning the treatment accorded them to Atty. Henry C. Ferguson, who filed suit for $50,000 against County Clerk Robert M. Sweitzer in behalf of Fred Brantley, who was refused a marriege license when he attempted to "buck the system."

"Parson" Jones

Most of the couples who have complained to Atty. Ferguson tell of the pernicious system whereby the clerks and other attendants in the office attempt to shunt all colored couples into the preying hands of "Parson" Jones, the ex-convict marrying parson who has long been a fixture in the office.

Applies Shake Down

Couples applying for licenses are for one reason or another denied it, but are advised to talk the matter over with "Parson" Jones, who stands about in the corridors, easily identifiably by his swallow tail coat with a red carnation in the lapel. Jones is said to offier a flat rate for his services—identification to the license clerk, the license, and marriage in Jones' office, all for the sum of $12. Jessie Gray,, 4035 Dearborn street claims that she was directed to Jones by the clerk, and was unable to obtain a licenses until she paid over to him the amount he charged. In the case of William Witherspoon, "Parson" Jones not only took the couple in charge and gouged them for his services,

Negroes Segregate Whites

CHICAGO, Ill., May 24.—Ten colored members of the graduating class of the Evanston Township High School declined to honor invitations to the annual dance of the class which was held in the social hall of the school Saturday evening. Instead of accepting the invitation to be with their classmates, they decided to give a dance of their own in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, May 23.

The attitude of the colored graduates this year was caused by the attitude of the officials connected with the dance last year.

Intolerance Costly to White Cafe Man

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 27.—Joseph Lackner, white owner of Lackner's cafe, on whose orders a waitress refused to serve three men, was found guilty of discrimination and fined $25 in each of the three cases by Justice of the Peace Walter D. Wright.

H. A. Trotter of Evanston and Spencer Taylor and Charles Clay of Glencoe, all real estate salesmen, went into the cafe on Memorial day and was refused service on account of their race and color.

"We have been instructed not to serve Colored people," stated a waitress. Suit for $500 each was filed by the three men against Lackner through their attorney, Earle H. Gray. They set forth that all were well and cleanly dressed, that they conducted themselves as gentlemen. The judgment of $25 each was the minimum damage permitted in such a case.

by the manager of the hotel a conference was held between Raymond Walton, Samuel Shepard, former president and charter member, and John N. Crawford, one of the founders of the fraternity.

On the following day Raymond Walton and John Crawford called on Dean Harry Wood. who is faculty adviser of the fraternity, and was referred to George C. Heritage, acting president of Crane college. After listening to the fraternity's representatives Dr. Heritage called the manager of the hotel and the discrimination movement was discussed for ten minutes. The hotel refused to agree to serve both races on the main floor without discrimination and threats of calling off the dinner dance were made, but was of no avail.

Mr. Heritage then called the class night committee to the office and the contract with the hotel was read through thoroughly. It was reported at this time that the committee had solicited the Morrison hotel for the class night dinner dance, but this hotel flatly refused to serve Race students, and that before this contract was signed with the Southmoor hotel the question of serving Race students was asked and the hotel agreed to serve them and there was no discrimination clause in the contract. Shortly after the contract was signed the Southmoor hotel changed managers and the new manager refused to obey the contract to the letter.

Mr. Heritage wanted to call the affair off, but it was only eight hours before the dinner dance was scheduled to take place, so he decided to let it take place and sent the committee to Judge Fisher's court to get a writ of mandamus to compel the hotel to live up to its contract. The committee called on Judge Fisher and after conferring with the master of chancery a writ was promised in case of necessity.

In the meanwhile the attorneys of the Southmoor hotel were called and notified that the writ would be served if the hotel insisted upon violating the contract and the civil rights act of Illinois, which reads: "That all persons within the jurisdiction of

Force Chicago Hotel to Lower Color Bar

Discrimination has struck another blow by education Friday, June 20, when Crane college refused to let the Southmoor hotel, 67th St. and Stony Island Ave., dictate to it as to how Race students should be served at the senior class dinner dance.

Crane college has always gone on record as putting its foot down on any attempt or movement to discriminate against its students because of color or creed, and Acting President Heritage upheld the standard of the school.

Last Thursday Robert Bostick, a student at Lewis institute, and a member of the Beta Omega Phi fraternity, a local Crane institution, received an anonymous telephone message that the Southmoor hotel had cleverly planned to separate the students by ushering Race students up to the mezzanine where there would be a table set for them, and they would not know what it was all about until they found themselves all together on the mezzanine floor.

This information was quickly relayed to Raymond Walton, president of the Beta Omega Phi fraternity, and after the report was confirmed

said state of Illinois shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodation, advantages, facilities of * * * hotels. * * *."

When the students arrived the waiter asked how many were in the party and if there was any preference to where they wished to sit, and they were mixed in at all tables.

Among the students who enjoyed the quick service of the menu and the loveliness of the Venetian room of the Southmoor hotel were: Emerald Johnson, Leon Kirkpatrick, Janie Steele, Charles Worthington, Millie Brown, Charles Morrow, Argella McGavock, Henry Grant, Fannie Mae McConnell, Ruby Ha[illegible] Arthur Gray, Adelaide Gaither, John Gray, Elsie Fulton, Julian Chipchase, Frank Mattix, Alberta Jordan, William Sutton, Myrtle Johnson, Raymond Walton, Willie Belle Jones, William Fitzbutler and Evelyn Jackson.

This is the second time in the school year that the Beta Omega Phi fraternity has had to step forward and protest against the discriminating treatment about to be given students. The Belmont hotel attempted to discriminate last January when the junior-senior prom was held there until President Bartholf flatly refused to consider it. The Beta Omega Phi, the only recognized Race fraternity at Crane Junior college, is trying to show the students of Crane college and Chicago high schools that education can wipe out discrimination.

Jim Crowism Raises Its Ugly Hedd in Waukegan

Chicago Defender
6-28-30 p11

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 20.—Through Attorney Earle H. Gray, counsel for the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a suit has been filed before Justice Walter Dow Wright, asking damages of $1,500 from Joseph Lackner, proprietor of the Lackner cafe in behalf of those citizens who claim they were denied service because of their color.

The suits charge that on May 29 the three men, all well dressed, well behaved and of modest demeanor, entered the Lackner cafe and sat down for dinner. A waitress, they claim, denied them service, claiming that the restaurant "could not serve Colored people." The men, H. A. Trotter of Evanston, Charles Clay and Spencer Taylor of Glencoe, asked to see the manager, but claim they were told that he was out, but that he had issued orders not to sell to people of their Race.

"There was no cause for such a refusal," said Attorney Gray Saturday while discussing the case. "This civil right is deeply rooted in the common law and has been specifically written into our statutes."

Each of the three men are asking $500 for damages, the maximum allowed under the statutes.

The suit is the first of its kind brought in Waukegan although there have been numerous actions based on the civil rights act in the adjoining county of Cook, the seat of which is Chicago.

STAND PAT FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa
2/15/30

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 13.—(A.N.P.) — Standing squarely upon the principle of brotherhood the Congregational Home Boards and the Commission on Missions at their mid-winter meeting at the Hotel Sherman, this city, voted unanimously not to hold the meetings in any place where there was any restrictions or limitations upon the accommodations accorded any delegate.

This was a long step forward from "equal accommodations" which may mean a separate dining room for the white and colored delegates.

Hotel keepers' associations in many places, including Chicago, have signed agreements not to accommodate Negro guests; the Hotel Sherman is one of the few hotels big enough for a convention meeting that will extend these accommodations. The recent meeting of the Federa Council of Churches' executive committee was held at the St. James' M. E. Church in this city because those in charge decided that it would be a contradiction of Christian democracy to meet in a place where all delegates could not be received on equal terms. Moreover, quite a few of the most influential delegates registered with the Negro delegates and stopped with them at colored hotels.

The Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Foreign Missions Council, various groups of women's organizations, have all been putting up a determined fight for equal accommodations and accommodations without restriction.

This is one answer of the Christian forces to a deliberate and organized movement to exclude Negroes from hotels with a consequent reaction of excluding them from all important meetings. The outspoken, courageous stand of the Congregational boards is a part of the answer of the church to this challenge.

The Negro delegates wer: George B. Haynes, member of the home boards of the Commission of Missions; H. S. Barnwell, superintendent of Southern church work, American Missionary Association; G. A. White of the American Missionary Association, and Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, director of Negro work in the North, Congregational Church Extension Boards.

Discrimination - 1930

Indiana.

Negroes Barred From Theatres At New Castle

NEW CASTLE, Ind., April 25.—The local branch of the N. A. A. C P., held a Citizens Educational meeting Monday night at the Wiley church in an effort to apprise the public of local conditions.

Denied Employment

The meeting was the outcome of plans formulated here during last winter with a view of remedying the objectionable social and industrial situation among the colored people.

It was revealed that many white citizens of New Castle were not aware of the fact that Negroes were being barred from the theatres and public houses and that the factories were not offering employment to colored people.

Senator On Program

Senator Luther Draper and Representative H. H. Evans and Frank Culp, were on the program at the meeting at which the local conditions as they affect colored citizens were discussed.

Executives of the association in sponsoring the meeting succeeded in bringing the leading colored and white citizens of the community together for the purpose of informing them of the work of the organization.

Peoples Plea Presented

The survey was made by Miss Matrice Dempsey, the vice-president of the branch. Miss Dempsey is a graduate of the local schools and of Wilberforce university of Wilberforce, O. Mrs. Minnie Bailey, secretary, is a graduate of the New Castle schools and a student of ocial service at Indiana university. She supplied the industrial survey.

From this data A. F. Kimbrough presented the plea of the colored people. Kembrough gave a dramatic talk of the attempt of the New Castle colored people to live in this City of Roses free from blemish, although all the doors of the movies, recreational houses and theatres were closed to them. The fact was brought out that although the factories were unfavorable to Negro employment, the colored people had paid their taxes and survived without the aid of the township trustee during this past season of hard times. The trustee was present and gave information that as a whole the colored people were self supporting during these emergencies.

After the addresses of the speakers, who seemed surprised that the "Rose City" harbored such situations, the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. called upon the co-operation of all citizens to remedy the evil.

The executive committee is now furthering the plan which promises to alleviate the conditions. The committee is working in harmony with white citizens who wish that the fair name of New Castle be erased from the unsightly banner of racial hatred and discrimination.

THE 14TH AMENDMENT FAILS SAYS INDIANA SUPREME COURT

INDIANAPOLIS, July 4.—That the 14th amendment to the United States Constitution does not give equal rights, "particularly to Negroes," was decided Tuesday by the Indiana supreme court.

This unusual statement was issued by Benjamin F. Willoughby, chief justice.

The court had before it a Laporte county court ruling resulting from the 1927 Emmerson high school strike at Gary over the enrollment of non-whites in the school.

The case was fought by attorneys for Miss Alberta Cheeks, a Gary student, against William A. Wirt, Gary school superintendent. The lawyers contended that Miss Cheeks had been barred from attending Emmerson high school because of race and color.

A group of white students at the Emmerson school, backed by their parents, engineered a general strike at the school when a large number of our students were transferred to the institution from Froebel high school. Threats of bodily harm were made against our youths unless they were removed from the school. Police escorts were supplied the threatened students.

The supreme court in its decision said: "There is nothing in the 14th amendment guaranteeing equal rights. Negroes are barred in all the hotels, churches and theaters of Indianapolis," Willoughby said. "But if it can be shown in this case that a school girl has been discriminated against because she was Colored, it is violation of the law and you are entitled to judgment."

END SCHOOL BOYCOTT AT ELKHART, IND.

Children Kept From Enrolling As A Protest Against Board's Plan Of Segregation

ELKHART, Ind., Sept. 26.—A boycott of the South Side school effected by citizens who have kept their children from enrolling at the school board's plan of segregation, came to an end with the opening of the school, Monday. Eugene Reves, prominent Elkhart citizen, said that he believes the school board will give full consideration to a petition which citizens have filed and that as a result of this feeling the citizens believe their purpose in keeping children out of school has been effected.

No longer objecting to being segregated in the South Side school the citizens are now asking that the entire faculty of the school be colored, with a principal, three grade teachers and a kindergarten teacher; that other pupils living outside the district of the South Side school be assigned and transported to and from the South Side school and that in time a new school be erected in the colored district for colored children.

The school board has taken no action but it is indicated that a colored principal and staff for the school will be named and that within the next few years a new school will be erected in the district.

JIM CROW CHILDREN

We saw two years ago, as we see today that the entire race is not responsible for the strangle hold which is slowly being tightened around our necks. We said two years ago that the white man could not justly be blamed for all of the unfavorable conditions and handicaps which the Negro faces. We blamed then and we blame today the selfish and shortsighted Negro leader who is willing to empty every Negro in the world into the bowels of hell if his selfish purpose and personal crowd can sit secretly on top of the pie-counter and lap "milk and honey."

We have with us today some Negroes who hail themselves as leaders who are willing to sell the race into slavery if they may get the front seat at some white folks' meeting. We have with us today some Negro leaders who will not move a finger, who wouldn't cough or laugh, if they thought it would displease some white folks. We have with us today some Negro leaders who will not offer protest and seek safety and aid for the sumblest of our race unless they know before hand that the "white folks" approve it and want it done. * * *

And as we look around us it is natural to see many of the younger generation growing up to be jim-crow products and enjoying such as they are able, the apparent benefits of jim-crowism without shame. Any Negro who contributes to any jim-crow products, whether re gets pay for it or not, ought hang his head in shame * * *

—THE FLORIDA SENTINEL.

War on Jim Crow Schools Is Just Begun, Says Rev. Lowe

ELKHART, Ind., Sept. 26.—The pleas for a school based entirely upon the segregated principle are nothing more than indirect steps to force the board of education of Elkhart to wipe out its recent policy of segregation altogether, according to information that has just reached the Chicago Defender.

This information lends an entirely new light on what appeared to be a betrayal of the interests of the Race by its leaders. A few weeks ago, when the board of education decreed that one of its schools located on the South side should be turned over to Race pupils only, a group of citizens of Elkhart began a vigorous protest. Led by Rev. Robert L. Lowe, pastor of St. James A. M. E. church, such pressure was brought to bear that only 14 of the 90 eligible children to attend the jim-crow school enrolled for the fall term.

Later a petition was circulated in which it was expressed that since the segregation resolution had been adopted by the board, and since jim crow seemed inevitable in view of the laws of the state, which give each city discretionary powers on the subject, that the citizens of Elkhart would accept the segregation with certain conditions. These conditions consisted of the building of a modern jim-crow school in the "Colored" neighborhood, to be manned by a complete "Colored" staff from principal down to janitor.

Rev. Lowe, explaining his part in this move, declares that the objec was to force the board to do what he knows it cannot do for lack of funds Its inability to build this school would give those opposed to segregation a weapon with which to force its abandonment in the courts. The laws of Indiana, says Rev. Lowe, while not prohibiting segregation, do specifically state that equal accommodations must be provided for all. As the situation stands in Elkhart it would be impossible to provide these equal accommodations because of the present indebtedness of the city.

"I also find that the board is carrying out a policy of segregation in part," declared Rev. Lowe, "only because it is afraid of public opposition to its spending the money necessary for transporting pupils out of the district to and from school. This gives the needed cause for court action and since we cannot legally prevent the segregated school, we can demand a consistent policy and equal facilities, and if we can go into court and get judgment and they cannot raise the money to meet the demands, we can go back in court and get a restraining order against the school, and thus getting what we want, we can at least prevent the segregated school temporarily.

"This is our future line of battle. The fight is not over; it is just well started. We have retained one attorney, Allen of South Bend, and we propose to retain Bailey of Indianapolis and fight to a finish."

Fight Segregation of Indiana Students

ELKHART, Ind., Sept. 5.—Rev. R. L. Lowe of Elkhart, pastor of the St. James A. M. E. church, and Attorney Robert L. Bailey of Indianapolis are striving to prevent the school board from confining our pupils to an inferior and segregated school.

A new $100,000 school has been built and the plan is to move the whites out of the South side school, which plan has been condemned, and confine it completely to our students.

The N. A. A. C. P. has assisted in rallying the better forces of the Race against the short-sighted and job seekers who are willing to accept inferior education and and educational accommodations.

Rev. Lowe and Attorney Bailey together with 60 men of the Race appeared before the city board of education in a special mass meeting in the high school on Thursday evening and voiced objections to the board's plan under which the South side school would be restricted entirely to our group. James R. Nyce of the board claimed that it will only be an experiment for the period of a year, and if it worked out the plan to be continued.

Rev. Lowe pointed out that the only place the races can get the right contacts is in the schools. "Advancement for the Race," he said, "will come not only by book learning, but also by cultural contacts. Mutual understanding of the two races can be arrived at only through the school."

Discrimination - 1930

Kentucky

WHITE SPECTATORS REFUSE AID TO COLORED WOMAN IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Rare Case of Race Prejudice Shown Mrs. John M. Hammons

Man's inhumanity to man" was ever more clearly dmonstrated than in the action or non-action of a crowd of white spectators who stood and looked on as Mrs. John M. Hammons lay stunned by a collision of her car and a truck at First and Kentucky streets, last Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Hammons, he wife of Dr. J. M. Hammons, well known physician in the Pythian Building, was driving out First street, when her car was struck by a big truck that made no boulevard stop and was clearly in the wrong. Mrs. Hammons was rendered unconscious by the compact. A crowd of white persons gathered and looked on but not a person moved to give her any aid or summon a physician or police officer. They just stood and gaped and giggled—evidently the type of whites that seem red when they see Colored people in good looking cars. At any rate they gave no aid to Mrs. Hammons and there's no telling how long she may have remained on the scene had not two Colored men driving a service truck, passed and carried her to their place of employment, where Dr. Hammons was called.

This is an extraordinary case of inhuman treatment. There is not a Negro district or neighborhood in this city, state or the entire South, where a white man—far less a white woman—could be in distress and not be given aid by Colored spectators. That can be attested by scores of white people who know the sympathetic interest Colored people show in them when misfortuue overtakes them. For that matter most white people do not hesitate to render aid to Colored persons who suffer in accidents. All white people cannot be justly criticised because of the attitude of these people at First and Kentucky. It is nevertheless a striking evidence of how heartless some people become when they are filled with race prejudice. That is the poison that is eating the very vitals of this nation.

Louisville Board of Trade Denies Anti-Negro Propaganda

News 2-8-30

Louisville, Ky.

Chicago Paper's Story Disavowed

$5000 Reward For Documentary Evidence

Mr. Wilson Lovett, formerly president of the First Standard Bank but now of Chicago, sent The News a copy of the South Park Consumer, a neighborhood paper, published in Chicago. Under the heading: "Dangerous And Damning Propaganda Spread by Louisville Chamber df Commerce," is the following:

"It is significant that the South Park Consumer is able to solve the riddle of 1929. Why Negroes are being discharged.

This riddle has been guessed at and pondered over by the leading colored editors of this city. In view of this fact, it is indeed gratifying that the South Park Consumer is able to solve this riddle in its initial publication. The Consumer has documentary evidence that the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Louisville, Ky., is flooding the entire U. S. A. with dangerous and damning literature concerning our people. They are trying, with no small amount of success, to make manufacturers and business men believe that Colored workers are incompetent.

They boast of the fact that Louisville has the smallest per cent of colored population of any city in the Southland.

They send the pictures of separate schools and parks for heir colored population.

They boast of their claim that the colored population of Louisville is an obedient lot. They are using the mails of our government to give discredit to fifteen million colored Americans whose blood has been spilled on every battlefield in America, to say nothing of those who were butchered like cattle and whose bodies werestrewn like seed over the battle fields of France, for the cause of phantom Democracy. Here is a case for a congressional investigation. Oscar DePriest, please take notice."

This would be shocking if true, therefore the editor of The News called on Mr. E. W. Morrow, Secretary of the Louisville Board of Trade—the only "Chamber of Commerce" Louisville has—and Mr. Morrow emphatically denied that organization ever sent out any literature with any such anti-Negro propaganda. He said there is not a bit of truth to it as far as the Board of Trade is concerned. Two other officials called in by Mr. Morrow, gave the article the laugh and one of them declared, "We will give $5,000 for any documentary evidence' showing this stuff came from us."

The editor of The News then called on the Elmer Doe Advertising Agency, in the Keller building. This agency prepares the copy for Advertising Louisville, Incorporated. Officials of the agency denied they had sent out any such matter to advertise Louisville. Their advertising, they said, is confined to newspapers and bill boards and they declared such stuff as quoted above would be poor advertising for Louisville. So evidently the Chicago paper is misinformed or misled. Mr. Lovett thought it ought to be investigated and The News agreed with him.

COURT SAYS IN EFFECT COLORED PEOPLE CAN BE BARRED FROM OTHER PARKS

Chicasaw Not Mentioned In Verbal Barage of Legal Jargon

Warley, At Last, Not To Try Supreme Court

Some years ago the Louisville Board of Park Commissioners established Chickasaw Park for Negroes. Nobody protested that, but when Colored people were ordered out of the other more beautiful and attractive parks like Shawnee, Iroquois and Cherokee a great wave of indignation arose from that very large class of Colored citizens who resent jim-crowism, and segregation when practiced by their government, whether local, State or national.

When intelligent, respectable high class people were subjected to these indignities of being ordered out of city parks, humiliated, even arrested The News, with a desire of serving the Race and voicing its sentiments, protested. It was backed up by expressions of approval and commendation from all classes and sources. Finally its editor, William Warley, filed suit to test the right of the Board of Park Commissioners to pass any such rule barring Colored people from public parks. After Judge Lafon Allen dismissed the suit without comment or prejudice, an appeal was made to the Court of Appeals. About that time Mr. G. T. Young, the well known barber, was ordered from Shawnee Park, where he had gone early one morning to read his Bible and prepare his Sunday school lesson. In his case there was no one in the park but himseelf and the guard. Mr. Young joined in the suit with Warley following this per-

sonal experience of his own. The entire fight was waged on whether Colored citizens could be barred from other city parks. As far as these two plaintiffs were and are concerned, the question of swimming pools, playgrounds and equipment does not enter. But the Court of Appeals handed down last Friday a decision in which this point is not discussed unless in a general and incidental way.

The decision, which upholds the right of the Board of Park Commissioners to confine Colored people to Chickasaw and bar them from Cherokee, Iriquois and Shawnee does not mention that point.

Out of much legal verbiage the layman can find nothing bearing on the point in which many Colored citizens are interested unless it be this paragraph: "The effect of these rulings is to assign to the colored people of Louisville certain parks, swimming pools, play grounds and equipment for their exclusive use in part and to designate others for the exclusive use in part of white people. There is neither allgation nor proof of any discrimination in the furnshing of these things or that equal facilities are not furnished each race.

Plaintiffs appeal on the basis of the 14th amendment was dismissed thus:

"Next they cite the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, because of wrich they say the rules and regulations complained of are invalid. To go into this would be but a re-thrashing of old straw. These questions have all been settled."

The plaintiffs' attorneys were the firm of Wright and Wright. They knew the point at issue. It seemed to a layman them made it clear but far be it from this paper to criticise the Court. They say in effect that Chickasaw Park for Negroes is alright. They say in effect barring Colored people from Cherokee, Shawnee and Iriquois—three public parks which Chickasaw cannot be campared—is alright. The Park Board wins; the Colored citizens lose. So may it be.

When the decision of the Court was made public William Warley, who brought the suit, was besieegd with telephone messages and personal talks with the question, "Are you going to take the case to the Supreme Court of the United States?" They argued that "local courts" and the Court of Appeals followed the same procedure in the residential segregation case of Warley vs. Buchanan, and that the case was taken to the Supreme Court and won. In a "self-interview" for this paper, William Warley, editor, said:

"I am not going to take this case or any other case involving the rights of the Racee to the Supreme Court or any other court. I am through obtruding and intruding my name and person in any more fights about Negro rights, privileges, etc. It doesn't mean anything. A pat on the back, a little praise in speeches, and that's all. Some years ago when ignorant ruffians broke the Louisville News windows, I said I was through fighting Race fights. I soon forgot that because I was convinced in their case they were really not responsible. It was a case of 'Forgive them Lord, for they know not what they do.' But something happened recently that convinced me that the better class is no different—only in kind—when they have to run even a little risk. Recently Mr. Cole, editor of Louisville Leader, and I were invilved in a matter that concerned all the people. He and I were the goats. We both had been president of the local N. A. A. C. P. I have been a member of the Executive Committee since its organization. We have both given freely the support of our paper to its every effort. Yet, when we found ourselves in trouble on a purely racial matter the Executive Committee refused to come to our aid—though it rushes to the aid of persons unknown to them, solely on the premise they are persecuterd becuse of their race. I have no criticism to make of that—that's what the N.A.A.C.P. is for. But when ineelligent men and women, with whom we had worked and labored, turned us down in the face of serious trouble, I asked myself, What's the use? So I am going to give to those who buy The News, whether by the year or by the week, the best, most readible and interesting paper I can—a run for their nickle or their two dollars a year and consider I have given value for money received. It's not the ruffians who break your windows, it is the better class who break your heart that makes a man feel it is not worth while.

So if this case goes to the Supreme Court some one else will take it there."

Discrimination—1930

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Times
JUN 7 - 1930

NEGRO BARBERS WILL SEEK LAW CHANGE

Negro barbers of New Orleans will ~~meet~~ Monday night at the Pythian Temple to draw up a petition to the commission council asking the repeal of the city ordinance regulating the closing of barber shops, it was announced Friday.

Discrimination-1930

Manila. (Philippine Islands.)

MANILA TEACHER OUSTED

Student Strike Leaders Also Dismissed From School.

Commerce and Finance
2-28-30

MANILA, Feb. 27.—(AP)—Miss Mabel Brummitt, American teacher and center of a controversy which resulted in a strike of more than 2,700 high school students here Feb. 19, was dismissed today from the public school service. Four students who led the strike were expelled. Phil. Jour.

Another strike is threatened as the result of the expulsions.

The striking students, representing nearly the entire enrollment of Manila North High School, walked out claiming that Miss Brummitt "time and again has branded Filipinos as savages, imbeciles, idiots and contemptible cads," which she denied.

FILIPINOS STRIKE TO OUST TEACHER

American Instructor Alleged To Have Insulted Race Many Times

MANILA, Feb. 19.—(AP)—Students of the Manila North High School went on strike today and demanded the dismissal of Miss Mabel Brummitt, an American teacher, whom the pupils asserted had insulted the Filipino race.

Recent attacks upon Filipinos in California and communistic agitation in the Philippines also influenced the students.

Only 50 students of the 2,770 enrolled at the school, attended classes today, as a result of a resolution adopted at a mass meeting yesterday demanding the dismissal. Miss Brummitt, formerly of Valparaiso, Ind., has been in the islands five years. Advertiser

The teacher, the resolution recited, had insulted her pupils and the Filipinos, and "time and again has branded Filipinos as savages, imbeciles, idiots and contemptible cads." 2/20/30

Misbehavior in class of several of her pils, Miss Brummitt said, had caused her to tell one of them that he had acted "like an imbecile." Others had been told, she said, that they were behaving like "cocheros" (rig drivers.)

The California riots against Filipinos were mentioned frequently at the student mass meeting. Banners carried today read: Montgomery, Ward & Co.

"Down with American imperialism and its puppets; long live absolute, immediate independence for the Philippines."

Other posters demanded the dismissal of "American teachers who believe themselves our superiors and want to enslave us."

Discrimination - 1930

Maryland

Negro Worker Defends Home Against Police; Wounds Two; Is Gassed

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 21.—Gidion Loftis, Negro tenant and longshoreman, is being held here under $10,000 bail because he refused to be driven from his apartment at 803 Braden Street after paying his April rent to a local landlord who attempted to dispossess him at gun point. The landlord and his son then called the police and things began to happen. Loftis held the police force off for two hours firing many shots and wounding two. He was knocked out with gas bombs and when asked why he had fired back he said, "I paid my rent, the landlord came to my place and pulled out guns, I defended myself."

Loftis came from North Carolina and lived in South Baltimore. The cops seeing such militancy are now trying to say that Loftis is insane, for it is not expected by them that a worker would be militant.

Bar Dark Cuban But Light Colored Boy Plays Against Baltimore Schools

BALTIMORE, Md.—John Hopkins University drew the color line here recently when the local college officials refused to permit Pastor Quallo, dark-skinned Cuban halfback on the Upsala College football eleven, to don the uniform of his school, but were completely fooled by fair-skinned John Mayberry, who not only piloted his team as quarterback, but furnished the thrills of the game by his spectacular playing.

The young Cuban athlete received his first taste of Southern prejudice when he was denied service with his teammates in the dining room of a downtown restaurant shortly after his arrival in the city and was jim-crowed in a small back room of the kitchen.

He was later segregated and denied permission to remain with his team at the Knights of Columbus Club and was forced to find separate quarters at Smith's Hotel on Druid Hill Avenue.

Opposition to young Quallo's playing was started by three young Hopkins students from Mississippi who objected to playing against a Negro.

While they were apparently satisfied when Quallo, who is of dark complexion, was barred, they were blissfully ignorant of the fact that young Mayberry was a Negro.

Jim Crow Customary at U.S. Naval Academy, says Admiral

Superintendent Tells AFRO, on Behalf of Many Students, He Thinks They Like It

ANNAPOLIS. — Asked if the Jim Crow section of the Annapolis stadium was established with his consent and was in keeping with the official policy of the institution, Rear Admiral S. S. Robinson, superintendent, after being shown a ticket to the Annapolis-Maryland football game with the words "colored section" across hte face, said:

"It has generally been customary here at the Naval Academy to have colored people attending football games sit together in one section of the stand and I believe that they would prefer to be with their friends rather than be scattered around the field.

"Some of the best employes that we have here at the Naval Academy are of the colored race and I can assure you that we do not wish to discriminate against them."

Discrimination - 1930

Massachusetts,

Drawing of Color Line By Boston University Officials Seems Bound To Be Permanent; Cafe Draws Line

By Rienzi B. Lemus

Boston, Mass.—Boston University still draws the color line in the dormitory of its Sargent's School of Physical Education for Girls in Cambridge. As told in The New York Age of November 1, this segregation policy at Sargent's was adopted by the university authorities at the beginning of the fall term, and the colored students were mandatorily quartered in the home of an esteemed colored lady of Cambridge, where they still are.

The first committee of colored persons to wait on the university officials in protest against this policy of segregation was made up of Secretary George Goodman of the Boston Urban League, Rev. Davis of Cambridge, and City Editor J. W. Youngblood of the Boston Chronicle. That committee reported President Marsh of B. U. as sympathetic, hitherto ignorant of what caused the protest, as he referred the committeemen to dean of women's activities Franklin for a solution. Dean Franklin was quoted as denying any intent to be unfair, but assured that B. U.'s policy would bring approval from Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis.

Put Editors On Committee

The race protest committee has been enlarged to include, among others Editors Wm. Munroe Trotter of the Guardian and Alfred Haughton of the Chronicle, which somewhat shuts off any publicity about what has gone on in meeting of the new committee, and President Marsh of Boston University. Enough has drifted through, however, to state it as authoritative that President Marsh is not opposed to segregation at Sargent's nor reconciled to the idea of equality that shall permit colored and white girls to live in the same dormitory over there.

Opinion here and hereabouts is that the university people incline to yield to public (Negro) opinion and abolish segregation at Sargent's. A small scattered group believes that if segregation is wiped out there the B. U. chiefs will resort to the line of "least resistance" and, following the policy so successful at the College of Medicine, bar colored girls from Sargents altogether by a process of elimination effected by refusing race grils admission to first year's classes.

Chop Suey Cafe Sued

Negro Boston, chiefly famed for Don Quixotic fighting of segregation that never previously existed, nor was attempted, has plenty of the thing to attract attention nowadays. A leading young attorney, John T. Lane, and a young lady were denied service at a Huntington Avenue "chop-suey-ry" because of race, Mr. Lane alleges in a suit against the Chino management, quite recently. However, John W. Schenck, Assistant U. S. Attorney here, was quoted as declaring that he and his colored guests always have been accorded excellent service, every courtesy, at the same establishment, by the same Chino managers and employees who are involved in Mr. Lane's allegations of racial discrimination.

Mr. Lane, however, retorted that the Chinos, ignorant of his own profession, knew Schenck to be an attorney and therefore would not attempt to discriminate against a lawyer. An observer here noted for drawing fine distinctions sees in the Sargent's affair "discrimination against the race," and labels different treatment of the two colored lawyers in the same restaurant—"discrimination as between individuals despite sameness of race."

SARGENT DANCE NOT OPEN TO STUDENTS

12-27-30

(Carroll News Service)

BOSTON, Mass.—Students of the Sargent School of Physical Education, who recently charged that they were the victims of a jim crow system in being assigned to dormitories, were refused admission to a students' dance last Friday night, it was learned.

According to Miss Anneue [illegible], resident at 61 Gorham Street, Cambridge, she attempted to get tickets for the dance which had been previously advertised as open to all students, but did not succeed.

It is said that as soon as it was learned that she and others desired to attend the dance, the white promoters of the affair announced that the dance was to be a private affair. The dance was given by the Commuters' Club, an organization of students who do not live in the school dormitories.

The affair was called to the attention of President Daniel Marsh of Boston University. He saio that he did not have anything to do with it. Dr. Marsh announced several weeks ago that Boston University would not tolerate segregation of its Negro students; he also claimed that there were no signs of racial segregatoin in the institution.

According to colored students at Sargent, which is a part of Boston University, they have been compelled to live in a segregated dormitory, the alternate being dismissal.

Discrimination - 1930

Massachusetts.

Racial Bar Gets Massachusetts Ban

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—Charges that the Massachusetts civil service commission was guilty of using discriminating methods in handling the names of persons eligible for state positions has caused action from Gov. F. G. Allen.

The governor has requested Elliot P. Goodwin, civil service board chairman, to certify for the fourth time the names of Antonio and Harold Scott, sons of the late Rev. William H. Scott, for positions.

It was brought to the attention of the governor that the men had been cheated out of appointments by not being notified when their names were certified as numbers one and three and later one and two on the eligible list.

Chinese J. C. Causes Civil Suit in Boston

(Carroll News Service)

BOSTON, Mass.—Declaring that he was a victim of racial distinction when he and a girl friend were refused service at the Symphony Restaurant on Huntington Avenue, John T. Lane, a lawyer, filed suit against the defendants, Chin J. Wah, Chin D. Park, and Chin Don Ying, Chinese proprietors.

An action of tort was also brought by Miss Frances A. Steems, stenographer, employed at the State House, who accompanied Lane to the restaurant on September 18.

No amount of money was specified in the action. Cyril F. Butler represented Mr. Lane and the latter represented Miss Steems.

Both sides submitted requests for rulings and after arguments, Judge Thomas Weston took the case under advisement.

John Schenck, assistant U.S. attorney, in behalf of the defense, stated that he went to the restaurant once a month and was always well treated. Lane stated that if the Chinese knew he, too, was a lawyer, he probably would have gotten service.

Growth of Race Segregation In Boston Evidenced By Barring Of Negroes From Certain Public Halls

A Contributing Cause Is Alleged In the Bitter Rivalry Existing Between the Two Race Papers and Publicity Given Their Fights

By Rienzi B. Lemus

Boston, Mass.—The inevitable occurs: segregation in Boston! No attempt is made to veil the thing. It is the plainly branded discrimination because of race. And seekers of the reasons, penetrating the superficial, are not finding the usual root causes. It appears to be somewhat "Homeopathic"—a sort of like producing like.

This race discrimination first became noticeable here last Spring. The Junior Matrons Club of Rest Haven, an institution for aged and infirm given the community by Edgar P. Benjamin, foremost attorney (though Afric), sent on of their dance committee to engage the Music Box—a South end dance hall—for a Rest Haven benefit dance. This young matron-committeewoman happened to be without pigmentation, though her selection was routine and not specifically because of the aforementioned lack of Afric obviousness, and she engaged the hall, leaving the required performance or contract deposit.

Cancelled Contract For Hall.

Upon learning that it was a "colored" dance (which fact no attempt had been made to conceal), the Music Box dance manager returned the deposit and notified the young matrons their date had been cancelled. Learning of this, the professional race protesters started the usual, useless, public clamor, and its delegation was left heel-cooling the Mayor's outer office, to which it had come without appointment. Through the offices of Dr. Benjamin E. Robinson, Republican leader Charles H. Innes, (white) forced the Music Box management to go through with the Rest Haven dance, in one telephone communication; despite which the professional protesters insisted on celebrating a "race victory" in which they had no part, after 'twas profitably (to Rest Haven) all over——even the shouting.

Three weeks or so ago the city was startled by the frank admission of a sort of composite apartment-hotel manager that colored persons are "verboten" on the premises because of objections by tenants of the establishment, due to nine or ten Afric couples lounging in the palatial rest rooms at a "mixed" dance there a short time previously; that the managers of the Boston Latin School's "class prom" had been categorically informed of the anti-Negro policy when applying for the establishment's dance hall for their affair, and denial of admission to a colored student and his lady at the door was the fault of the school, not of the hotel management.

Bold Discrimination.

Ten days afterwards renting agents of an office building on Dartmouth street denied application of the local Socialists for headquarters on ther premises solely because the Socialists declined to keep Negroes out of the building. Thus, chronologically, has segregation moved forward here, recently.

Generally, such bold and boasted racial discrimination in hitherto literal Boston is attributed to the alleged general spread of segregation throughout the land. But old Boston was an analytical grouping, and some of the old town still mentally and physically vigorously survives. It is among this element that one finds thorough and painstaking effort to go to the bottom of the thing. One of it notes that segregation in big urban communities of the North has invariably been the result of friction due to rapid increases in Negro populations, causing a spread out and among whites, who found the race issue the line of least resistance to a superficial white supremacy.

But Boston, he stresses, has had no influx of, or even appreciable stable increase in, Negro population. To the contrary, he opines, there are probably less Africs here than in 1910, and, certainly, much less than was shown by the Federal decennial census of 1920.

"The Boston Negro," he concludes, "is not spreading anywhere; to the contrary he is going the otrer way—disappearing."

Blames Race Papers.

Another "old timer," though somewhat bitter, commands attention to his narration of "what it's ((segregation) all about." He begins by noting that frank, open segregation appeared simultaneously with the "intra-Afric war" waged here between the bitter-ender anti-"segregationalists" and liberal element, represented, respectively, by the Boston Guardian and the Boston Chronicle. According to him, every effort of progressives to promote and establish Negro-manned enterprise or institutions has been bitterly fought by the Guardian under the slogan, "segregation," and the white press has been used by both sides, with the inevitable consequences of "awakening" superficial whites, whose number is legion, to a self-consciousness that now becomes manifest in segregation. His contention is that damning race ambition as inviting segregation has operated to make otherwise fast asleep whites resent the "idea" of Negroes being same as whites; that had race enterprises got started ere now they would have achieved a potential economic status to foil racial discrimination, more or less.

It really began, still another maintains, with the clamor of the unsuccessful attempts to prevent showing of the "Birth of a Nation" here 15 years ago. The noise of futile protest, the q l person avers, caused thousan o hear of and see the vicious ture who never would have known about it otherwise; and race relatons, particularly among the middle classes, never have been the same since, the cuoted person strenuously holds. "Had the damn picture," the person said, "been permitted to go on unmolested it would have been forgotten by the few who might have seen it; but failure to prevent it only served to advertise it."

An "Intra-Afric War."

Back to the "intra-Afric war": To put some life and culture in a "dead" neighborhood the Boston Urban League announced its purport to establish a sort of community centre up in the vicinity of "Gloom Court," South end. This was signal for the anti-"segregationalists" to get started on a campaign against it. But progressive offensive stiffens, which led the Guardian to attack what it terms "outsiders" (Southerners and Carribeaners) who would bring what they had been accustomed to in serfdom to free Boston. For the first time, the Chronicle openly took issue with its contemporary and hit back furiously, and the war goes on nastily, though without recent editorials from either trench.

Commenting on this episode of the segregation" that has produced segregation, a native observes that "Guardian has been in our midst for 30 years and now has but one employee—a clerk; while outlanders from 'serfdom,' responsible for its contemporary, have developed a printing business, with its own newspaper plant—including press, and employs regularly and steadily eleven persons."

The concensus of analytical opinion seems to be that segregation is to be accounted for here in paraphrasal of the fable about the children and the wolves: it will be recalled that the children twice yelled "the wolves" when there were none. just to see how rapidly and numerously the elders might turn out for the rescue but on the third occasion, when the children cried wolves, parents, thinking it a false alarm, remained home, and the wolves destroyed the kids. It looks as though the yell "segregation" has brought real segregation. "For certainly there was none actual nor attempted. when the yelling began," analytical opinion maintains.

RETAIN "NIGGER" BOOK

CAMBRIDGE LIBRARY TRUSTEES FAIL TO KEEP BAN ON INSULTING BOOK

The board of trustess of the Cambridge Public Library at a two-hour meeting Thursday night turned down and reversed the recommendation and instructions of the book committee of the library which took from the shelves of the library several days ago a book protested against by a lawyer.

The book in question is Arthur Weigall's "Personalities of Antiquity," and was taken from the shelves of the Cambridge Public Library after Attorney Ray Gould protested to the book committee of the library against the book because it contained the word "Nigger" in places. The committee after studying the question for some time ordered the book removed and made the recommendation to the board of trustees that it be kept out of the library.

The action by the board, headed by Edward Redstone, means that the book will be returned to the library.

PROTEST ON DORMITORIES

QUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE WRITES TO PRESIDENT OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY ON REPORTED SEGREGATION OF DORMITORIES OF SARGENT SCHOOL

In view of the apparently substantiated reports that the Sargent School of Physical Culture in Cambridge, now a part of Boston University, has adopted the policy of excluding Colored girls from its dormitories, providing a separate dormitory for Colored, etc., the National Secretary of the National Equal Rights League, and the Boston Branch through its president, have sent a protest to President Marsh of Boston University and a request for a conference interview as first step against this new form of race segregation for Massachusetts Colleges.

COLLEGE PREXY ISSUES EDICT

Journal and Guide

Against Racial Discrimination at B. U.

12-6-30

Special to Journal and Guide

BOSTON, Mass.—Negroes can re-enter the Medical College of Boston University from which they were eliminated because of racial discrimination five or more years ago. At least, such is the inevitable logical sequence to the university president's categoric statement of last week that he will not tolerate race or color discrimination in Boston University's colleges and schools. The president, Dr. Marsh, was replying to the protests of a Negro committee against alleged segregation of colored students at Sargent's School of Physical Education for Girls in Cambridge.

Two years ago Sargent's became a part of Boston University, and this community was quite bestirred at the beginning of this school term when it was claimed that the colored girls had been barred from campus dormitories and arbitrarily segregated in the home of an esteemed and reputable Cambridge couple. This caused the protest by the committee of colored folks, which in turn brought President Marsh's above quoted statement renouncing any intent or purpose to discriminate anywhere in B. U.'s jurisdiction.

Until now, however, it was generally understood that B. U. had barred colored girls from the Sargent's dormitories which, up until that time, they had occupied indiscriminately. It develops on the contrary that Sargent's never had dormitories—strictly speaking. Instead, there are a few cottages on the campus, none of which was ever tenanted by colored students. The colored girls, prior to B. U.'s acquisition of the school, always lived with families of their choice in and about Cambridge and it was the mandatory requirement of B. U. that all shall live under the same roof, selected by the University authorities, that brought the cry and protest of "segregation." Hence, the "victory" of the Sargent's protesters actually means more qualified colored persons can get degrees from B. U. Medical College, second to none on the continent of North America, for certainly, further racial discrimination can not exist there after PPresident Marsh's "no race discrimination" edict.

Among the successful colored doctors from B. U. are Henry C. Turner and Thomas H. Amos, of New York, Charles Harris, Jersey City; and W. Harold Amos, of the Yonkers, N. Y., Board of Health, who was the last Negro to achieve a degree there.

President Of Boston University Denies Any Segregation At School

Courier

11-29-30

Pittsburgh, Pa

Says School Never Has and Never Will Discriminate, In Answer to Criticism of Colored Girl Students.

By C. E. FREEMAN

BOSTON, Nov. 26—In answer to a recent criticism of alleged segregation of colored girl students at Boston University's Sargent School of Physical Education and a ruthless attack on an official of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. by a local race weekly, President Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University issued the following statement on Friday:

"Boston University has inaugurated a house plan for caring for Sargent School students who do not live at home. Nine houses are required, no one of which accommodates more than 28 girls. Enrolled in the Sargent School are eight or nine Negro girls. The university dean of women, fulfilling what she understood to be the wshes of the Negro girls, and having in mind their comfort and general well being, arranged for them to be housed together, under university supervision, in a conveniently located and comfortable house, presided over by an efficient and capable house-mother.

"Since the establishment of the housing plan, objection has been taken to it by members of certain organizations, devoted to the advancement of the Negro race, on the ground of alleged discrimination. Therefore the subject is being reviewed by the university administration to the end that justice may be done.

"Boston University never has does not now and never will under my administration discrimnate against anybody on account of sex race, color or creed. The matter under review will be decided in the spirit of a sentence found in the historical statement regularly carried in our general catalog, or year book, namely, 'In its internal administration, Boston University places reliance not on rules and regulations, but on the good taste and judgment and good will of its members'."

The committee of race leade who conferred with Presid Marsh on the alleged discrimination were William M. Trotter, representing the Royal Rights League; Attorney Butler R. Wilson, representing the N. A. A. C. P., and Rev. F. Havis Davis, representing the Boston Urban League.

The investigation followed the publishing of an article in one of the local race weeklies in which Mrs. Sadie Fitz Allen, an official of the local branch of the N. A. A C P., was criticised for using her home as a dormitory for race girl students of Sargent. This act, said the weekly, was discrimination. In an interview with Mrs. Fitz Allen she termed the whole affair as a personal attack on her by the editors of the paper carrying the article.

SEGREGATION OF COLORED GIRLS AROUSES BOSTON

Washington

Woman Held Responsible For Jim Crow At Sargent School

Boston, Mass.—The recent jim crow policy and segregation at the Sargent School of Boston University have drawn the ire of all fair-minded citizens of this city.

Colored girls have been segregated at the home of Mrs. Oscar H. Fitzallen, 61 Gorham street, Cambridge, an official of the N. A. A. C. P. It is reported that Mrs. Fitzallen rather than lose money from having the girls leave her home will resign from the N. A. A. C. P.

The local branch of the association hold Mrs. Fitzallen largely responsible for the jim crow, and is the target for attack of all colored people in this section.

Officials blame Mrs. Fitzallen and some claim that the large number of Southern girls at the school the cause of the segregation r

Discrimination-1930

Michigan.

Bar Negro Hurt on Job from Detroit Hospital

Daily Worker

DETROIT, Mich., June 2.—When a Negro was taken seriously ill on a construction job here, with an operation an immediate necessity, it was found that the Detroit Industrial Hospital, serving the west side of the city, has only two beds for Negroes. The Negro worker was denied admittance. It is reported that the hospital has 75 to 100 beds.

Kills Segregated Negro Guild

N. A. A. C. P. Acts At Grand Rapids

10-16-30

New York, Oct. 14—Effort to establish a segregated "Negro Welfare Guild" in Grand Rapids, Mich., has been defeated by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and cooperating bodies, according to information received. The "Welfare Guild" was headed by a white president, Mrs. Ida Elson. The N. A. A. C. P. held mass meetings, corresponded with the daily press, the local Chamber of Commerce and many individuals and organizations, twenty-one leading civic and religious bodies joining in opposition to the proposed "Negro Welfare Guild."

Among the groups lined up in opposition to the segregated institution were three churches, both Elk lodges, Crispus Attucks, American Legion post, Pierian Club, and business and professional Men's Luncheon Club.

Mr. Skinner reports that the clergyman and social worker promoting the guild have left Grand Rapids and that a real estate company refused to sell a lot for the purpose and reported the attempted purchase to the N. A. A. C. P.

Although the sponsors are still at work in a small way, great work has been accomplished by the local branch, writes Mr. Skinner, and we are in no danger of jim crowism.

The plan for a separate welfare guild was opposd by the N. A. A. C. P. because it would have introduced segregation where it had not previously existed. The clergyman sponsor of the jim crow welfare league was also attempting to establish a separate camp site for Negro Boy Scouts and to have a separate school and playground set apart for Negro children. These projects have now been scotched.

Students at University of Michigan Denied Admission to $800,000 Dormitory

Amsterdam News

10-15-30

Attempt at Voluntary Segregation Two Years Ago Blamed for Ugly Situation at One of Country's Most Noted Schools

New York, N.Y.

DETROIT, Oct. 13 (ANP). — The embers of segregation which have been smouldering for two years at the University of Michigan were fanned into a flame again a few weeks ago when girl students were refused admission to the Mosher Jordan dormitory at the university, and were directed to rooming houses in the neighborhood, wherever such places could be found. Because of this seeming open attempt at discrimination, which is against the Civil Rights Law of Michigan, some of the students returned to their homes in disgust.

The present trouble is an aftermath of the move two years ago to establish a separate home for Negro students. The young ladies, perhaps, thinking they were making a wise move, based their action upon the fact that there were no dormitories at the University of Michigan. At that time they had no idea that the move would lead up to such a widespread controversy and would give the outside world the notion that the segregation was a move on the part of the university.

The fact of the matter is, there are separate league houses for other groups given by wealthy members of these groups, and while there were no Negro philanthropists who would give league houses for these students, the girls sought to build a house for themselves through the Michigan State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

According to Mrs. Kate Johnson, president of City Federation of this city, the State Federation accepted the idea coming from the young women, seeing no particular wrong in it, as it was not an attempt on the part of the girls to segregate themselves, but rather keen foresight in an endeavor to prepare a suitable place in keeping with those given to other groups.

The only apparent mistake on the part of the women was in failing to realize the difficulty of raising the required amount of money. After one year only $300 had been raised. The Federation finally carried the idea to the authorities of the university, who were quick to accept it and promised at the same time to build the building, furnish it at a cost of $10,000, and place a woman on the board of management of the university selected by the Federation.

All of this would have been carried through, said Mrs. Johnson, but for the interference of a firm of local lawyers and a prominent minister here, who it is said got the wrong conception of the whole thing and interpreted it as Jim-Crowism, and immediately took the matter up with university authorities in a spirit of antagonism. "This is not accepting a segregated house any more than accepting a Y. M. C. A. or Y. W. C A. would be," Mrs. Johnson said.

Since the completion of the new $800,000 dormitory, which it is claimed was built by private interests and not by the state and was opened this year, Negro girls have been refused admittance. Meanwhile, the Federation has wiped its hands of the whole matter.

DORMITORY ACCOMMODATIONS CAUSE TROUBLE AT MICHIGAN

Courant Hartford Conn.

10-14-30

DETROIT, Mich.—(ANP)—The embers of segregation which have been smouldering for two years at the University of Michigan was fanned into a flame again when colored girl students were refused admission to the Mosher Jordan dormitory at the university, and were directed to rooming houses in the neighborhood, wherever such places could be found. Because of this seeming open-attempt at discrimination, which is against the Civil Rights Law of Michigan, some of the students in disgust returned to their homes.

While some citizens of Detroit other parts of the state, together w... the alumni from all over the state, are worked up to a point of action and are preparing to enter vigorous protests against this deplorable situation, others who are apparently in favor of it taboo any action to be taken against the university.

The present trouble is an aftermath of an initial move on the part of colored coeds at the University of Michigan who two years ago are said to have approached the executive committee of the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs and advanced the idea of a separate home for colored students. The young ladies, perhaps thinking they were making a wise move, based their action upon the fact that there were no dormitories at all at the University of Michigan, and because of the scarcity of colored people in Ann Arbor, the boarding facilities available were inadequate and that a separate house for colored coeds owned and controlled by the State Federation would be a capital idea. At that time, they had no idea that the move would lead up to such a widespread controversy and would give the outside world the notion that the segregation was a move on the part of the university.

The fact of the matter is, there are separate league houses for other groups given by wealthy members of these groups, and while there were no Negro philanthropists who would give league houses for colored students, the girls sought to build a house for themselves through the Michigan State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. According to Mrs. Kate Johnson, president of City ...deration of this city, the state fed... tion accepted the idea coming from the young women, seeing no particular wrong in it, as it was not an attempt on the part of the girls to segregate themselves but rather keen foresight in an endeavor to prepare a suitable place in keeping with those given to other groups.

The only apparent mistake on the part of the women was the attempt to raise the money by themselves with which to finance such a building, for after one year, only $300 had been raised. Failing in their several attempts, the Federation finally carried the idea to the authorities of the university, who were quick to accept it and promised at the same time to build the building, furnish it at a cost of $10,000, place a colored woman on the board of management of the university, and let the women select their own matron.

All of this would have been carried through, said Mrs. Johnson, but for the interference of a firm of local lawyers and a prominent minister here, who it is said got the wrong conception of the whole thing and interpreted it as Jim-Crowism, and immediately took the matter up with university authorities in a spirit of antagonism. "This is not accepting a segregated house any more than accepting a Y. M. C. A. or Y. W. C. A. would be," Mrs. Johnson continued, "the principle is the same."

Since the completion of the new $800,000 dormitory which it is claimed was built by private interests and not by the state and was opened this year, colored girls were refused admittance which brought to the front again this controversy. Meanwhile, the Federation has wiped its hands of the whole matter.

Discrimination – 1930

Missouri.

DOYLE DRESS SHOP WILL NOT FIT COLORED WOMEN, SAYS MANAGER

Mr. Doyle Intimates That Our Women Buy Only the Cheaper Garments; As Part of Excuse

The Doyle Dress shop, 726 Minnesota avenue, will not fit dresses on colored women. This information is not hearsay or second hand talk, but comes direct from the manager of the store, Mr. Doyle. The investigation revealing this attitude towards colored women shoppers followed the receipt of a letter from a woman who had visited the store and was told that colored women were not fitted therein.

In further strengthening his stand on the 'no fitting rule for Negro women, Mr. Doyle said that the high grade dresses (in his store priced at from $30 to $40) were not bought by colored women at his place or elsewhere.

"Seldom," said Mr. Doyle, "do we get a call for our silk dresses from your women."

It seems that the manager of the Doyle's shop is only kidding himself when he believes that customers can select garments satisfactorily without their being fitted, especially in women's and children's apparel. The policy of the store for colored customers is the 'sight' rather than the 'trial' system.

It is not known how many women give their trade to this store and then suffer the embarrassment of being told they cannot be fitted. Therefore, so long as 'the buy it and take it out,' method is used, women and members of the race in general will be treated courteously and kindly at the Doyle shop, but remember don't ask for a fitting for that is against the rule and of course, rules are supposed to be followed.

The management said that the store had considerable trade among our people in the merchandise that was not necessary to be fitted. Probably few of these customers know if they desired to buy the 'higher priced good,' and desired to be fitted, they would be politely but firmly refused this service.

Radio Permit is Denied Missouri Newspaper

WASHINGTON.—The Radio Commission Friday denied the application of the Kansas City American, newspaper, for permission to build a broadcasting station.

The application was said to have been the first of the kind filed by a colored organization.

Colored Women Can Buy Dresses Here, But Not Try Them on Saturdays

A new shop at 103 East Eleventh street, selling Virginia Dare dresses, would like to have Negro trade, the manager says, but "just can't let colored women try on dresses on Saturdays."

"Our white patrons simply would not stand seeing colored women trying on dresses, and Saturdays our store is crowded with white trade. Any other day but Saturday colored people are welcome to try on frocks," was the explananation.

One young woman bought a dress there last week and was so pleased with the service she took two friends back on Saturday. But, lo and behold, on Saturday, her friends could not try on the dresses. So they walked out of the shop.

"We'll spend our money where we can try on our dresses any day in the week," was the way the young would-be purchasers put it.

SUSPENDS POLICE OFFICERS

The suspension of a police captain and four subordinates by the Board of Police Commissioners for beating up a white youth is quite interesting to us.

Of course, we believe that the police officers beat the youth as charged, but we had no idea that such brutality on the part of the police, would draw suspensions in such a wholesale way.

Judging from the acts of this very Board, whose members are Lon O. Hocker as president. Daniel Bartlett, N. P. Zimmer and F. H. Kreismann, we would consider the suspension of those officers quite severe. Evidence of much greater crimes committed by the police have been brought before this Board and absolutely nothing was done in the way of punishment. Cases of rape and murder with strong evidence of guilt have been presented to this honorable Board, but nothing done. This Board couldn't see the posibility of guilt in the rape and murder cases, where a colored girl pointed out the officer who attacked her, nor in the case where it was charged that a police shot a colored man in "cold blood." But in the case at issue, a white youth has been been beat up by the police and five officers must stand suspension as a punishment for their crime.

We are not trying to make any defense of the officers involved, but we want the public to know how the Board of Police Commissioners are blind to some heinous crimes, when the colored people are involved and how alert they are when a white youth has been hurt. This case is a good example.

We all know what would have happened if the youth had been colored. Though he was beaten black and blue, we doubt whether a protest from him or his relatives or friends would have received passing notice from the board. All the police officers involved had to do, in such a case, would be to enter a denial and the Board immeadiately votes him innocent.

The unfortunate part of this sort of justice is the police officers are encouraged to beat, kill and rape the Negroes because they feel that they have the backing of the Board, but, of course, sometime they forget and beat up a white person and get a calling down or a suspension by the Board.

Had all of this happened under the old "Baker Board" it would be no more than what might be expected of the most prejudiced board against colored people which has been in the office in the city of St. Louis. But after a year in office, we can truthfully say, we see very little difference between the old and the new board.

Being fully advised of the feelings of the colored people in the matter of appointing police commissioners, who would be fair and unprejudiced toward colored people, Governor Caulfield has not kept faith with the Negroes, not only of St. Louis but of the state, in his appointing and retaining the present Board of Police Commissioners of the city of St. Louis.

CHICKEN ROOSTS VS. HOMES

There are ways to keep the pace regarding Negro housing in Kansas City, but changing zoning ordinances to allow a poultry killing establishment in a Negro residential neighborhood is certainly not one of them.

The best friend a chicken ever had cannot deny that a store which keeps, fattens, kills and dresses chickens by the hundreds is an offensive establishment in a residence neighborhood. The odor and the filth incidental to the killing and cleaning make living in such a neighborhood highly undesirable.

The owner of the building at Sixteenth street and Brooklyn avenue who has applied for a change in the zoning ordinance so that he can benefit from the rentals, and the tenant who is insisting on the change so that he can make increased profits off of Negroes, both are showing small consideration for the welfare of the people who bring them money. They would not have the nerve to break into a white residential corner and seek to establish a poultry store. Negroes to them mean only so many dollars coming in every day, every week.

Kansas City for years has been insisting on "deadlines" for Negro residential districts. It has sought to enclose Negroes in certain neighborhoods and has declared that any attempt of Negroes to leave those neighborhoods would constitute an "invasion" of white neighborhoods and would be a menace to racial harmony in this city.

In common fairness, then, the city, through its officials, boards and commissions, should see that no selfish moves are made within the so-called Negro district to deprive the residents therein of whatever desirability remains for home areas. If the city lends itself to an invasion of their

neighborhood by permitting an ill-smelling poultry killing store in their midst, who is to blame if they seek homes farther south or farther east?

Kansas City, Mo.

The Real Estate Board of Kansas City, in a survey of Negro housing completed last spring, made the very practical suggestion that the present Negro areas be studied, improved, beautified and protected so that they would be attractive to Negroes and operators would be encouraged to invest. This paper does not believe that the zoning adjustment board or the city council would agree that a chicken killing store is likely to enhance the attractiveness of a residential neighborhood.

Discrimination-1930

Nebraska

Race Prejudice in Nebraska

Social life between foreign and American students is *verboten* at the University of Nebraska. Why? Merely because the mingling of the Nebraskan Nordics with their fellow students from abroad might occasionally go beyond the bonds of ordinary friendship, resulting *horrible dictu* in marriage. And marriage between an American girl and, say, a Filipino would be distinctly unfortunate in this democracy of ours. The dean of student affairs has put himself on record as an advocate of race prejudice—a bias as unreasonable as it is petty. In a letter to the *Daily Nebraskan* relative to the formation of a Filipino club, the good dean emits a lot of meaningless platitudes about the association between an institution of learning and its students being "as pleasant as possible." "The University," he says unctuously, "wants to offer everyone including Filipino students every opportunity of its classrooms, its laboratories, and its libraries." But foreigners, Filipinos in particular, should be good little boys and "confine their social life to mingling with members of their own group or with the young men of the University"!

We do not blame the president of the Filipino club for resenting this outrageous order and for sending the dean a spirited protest which, incidentally, was refused publication in the student paper. Education, what crimes—etc.

Discrimination - 1930

Defends Daughter

International Photo.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR BAIL set by Magistrate William R. Page of Atlantic City held Louis Scheinholtz, white theatre owner, in lockup for eight hours until the amount was reduced to $5,000, when Scheinholtz was arraigned on a charge of ejecting the daughter of Magistrate Roselle T. Allmond from his theatre.

Photo shows Magistrate Allmond and his daughter, Audrey, aged 13. Scheinholtz and one of his ushers have been held for the Grand Jury, charged with violating the Equal Rights Bill.

NEW POOL BARS NEGRO CHILDREN

Discrimination By N.J. Municipality

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 6.—In pursuance of the boss policy of isolating and degrading the Negro workers, which found its crassest expression in the recent jim-crowing of the Negro Gold Star Mothers by the Federal Government, the local government here has barred Negro girls and boys from using the new William G. Dowd swimming pool.

These discriminatory acts against the Negroes are part and parcel of the capitalist system, and together with lynching and other forms of racial oppression, can only be abolished by the overthrow of the entire vicious capitalist system and the establishment of a Workers and Farmers Government which will, as in Soviet Russia, abolish all forms of racial and economic oppression and discrimination.

New Jersey

Attempt Had Been Made to Segregate Another Negro Magistrate's Daughter

White Theatre Man, Who "Reserved" Seats According to Race, Must Face Grand Jury —High Bail Cut by County Judge

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 4.—Charged with discriminating against the daughter of a Negro magistrate here, Louis Scheinholtz, 23, white assistant manager of the Aldine Theatre, and Carrie Wright, 18, a white usher, found themselves held for the Grand Jury by another Negro magistrate Friday.

Audrey Roselle, 13-year-old daughter of Magistrate Roselle T. Allmond, charged that Scheinholtz and the usher ejected her from the theatre last Wednesday because she refused to move from her seat and occupy one in a segregated section.

The manager is alleged to have told her she would have to sit with her own race in seats which were just as good as the ones for whites. Making the complaint for his daughter, Magistrate Allmond secured the arrest of the manager. Scheinholtz was taken before Magistrate William R. Page and first held in $50,000 bail for a further hearing.

After seven and a half hours in jail, the theater man had his attorney appear before a county judge who reduced the bail to $5,000. The first bail set was regarded as unusually high for such a complaint.

At the hearing Friday Magistrate Page held the manager in $5,000 bail and the girl in $1,000.

old daughter of a Negro magistrate at the Aldine Theatre, Louis Schinholz, white, the manager, was held today in $50,000 bail for further hearing Friday by another Negro Magistrate, William Page. Schinholz had not been able to give bail late tonight.

The warrant for his arrest was obtained by Magistrate Roselle T. All, who charged that Schinholz evicted his daughter, Audrey, from the theatre after she refused to vacate a seat in the section ordinarily occupied by white people nly. Auldey alleges that Schinholz forcibly ejected her.

Schinholz asserted through his attorney that the girl insisted upon remaining in the seat she had selected despite his explanation that those other Negroes in the audience were using afforded an equally as good view of the screen and stage, and an offer to refund her money if she was dissatisfied. He denied evicting her.

Arrested For Evicting Negro Woman

Theatre Manager Ejects Patron Who Refuses TO CHANGE HER SEAT

Is Held For Violating Civil Rights Law

Atlantic City, July 30—Charged with refusal to extend "equal and civil rights," to the thirteen year

AUG 5 1930

Negro Boys Barred From Pool, Charge

Special to the NEWARK NEWS.

ELIZABETH—Whether Negro children may use the new municipal swimming pool at Recreation Pier is a question which will be faced at the next meeting of the Board of Recreation Commissioners. Complaints were lodged yesterday with Mayor John F. Kenah by a delegation from lodges of Elks and Masons, an American Legion post, and several other units of Negroes.

The new pool is the only one of its kind in Elizabeth. Last week four small colored boys applied for admission, which is free during the morning, and were told that they had appeared on the wrong day. Questions as to what day would be the right one brought only evasions, it is charged. Their parents brought the matter to the attention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The group is ready to seek an injunction, restraining the city from restricting the use of the pool against their race.

A colored Baptist church is also seeking use of the pool for the ceremony of baptism.

COPS HALT NEGRO BATHERS AT INDIANA AVE.

No Force Used But Seek To Influence Them To Use Colored Bath House At Missouri Ave.

Atlantic City, Aug.—Three Negro police o..cers were stationed at the foot of Indiana avenue, on the Board walk, over the week-end to discourage Negro bathers from bathing on the beach-front in front of the Hotel Dennis and the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel.

There is nothing of the mandatory in the request made by the police o..cers that Negro bathers bathe a bout hundred yards away, at the foot of Missouri avenue. Their's is the persuasive gesture. They plead with Negro bathers.

"We cannot stop you from going on the beach here," the police told the TRIBUNE correspondent and a bather who was in his company, "but we are trying to reason with you and show you the fairness of the plea made by the management of the Denis Hotel and the Marlborough-Blenheim."

Losh of business, caused by Negroes bathing on the beach-front immediately in front of the two hotels, is giving as the reason for

the segregation policy launched by the beach-front and boardwalk interests.

"There was a meeting held just this morning (Saturday)," Nat Goodwin, headwaiter at the Hotel Dennis, said, "at which the management told the colored employees assembled—some two hundred and more—that if they didn't persuade Negroeh with whom they came in con-

(Continued from Page One)

tact to bathe at Missouri avenue they would lose their jobs soon."

There are, according to Goodwin over four hundred Negroes employed at the Hotel Dennis

Jersey City White Women Resent Refusal of Laurence Harbor Cafe To Serve Dinner to Three Colored

Age 9-13-30

New York N.Y.

Jersey City, N. J.—Thirty-eight Jersey City women, all white save three, attended the suffrage celebration at Sea Girt on Tuessday, August 26. They made the trip in two buses.

Returning, the women stopped at Laurence Harbor, N. J., for dinner. The leaders of the party took the group into Berlow's, and one of them sugested that all take seats at two long tables in the dining room. Most of the women were seated when the mangaer informed the leader that he did not serve colored people.

The leader immediately turned to her group, saying, "Out of here, ladies," and the entire delegation quickly arose from their seats and filed out.

As they were leaving the dining room, the manager is reported to have said to one of those at rear of the line, "I'll serve them in the back room."

"We are together," replied several of the white women, and all piled in the buses and left.

A suggestion was made by some of the party that every Negro motorist should stop at Berlow's in passing, and upon denial of service, start an avalanche of damage suits that would either stop the discrimination or drive him out of business.

The three colored women in the party were Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, candidate for the New Jersey State Assembly; Mrs. Ida E. Brown, president of the Hudson Republican Colored Women's clubs and County committeewoman, and Mrs. Ella Barksdale Brown, newspaper writer and civic worker.

Discrimination — 1930

New York.

WHEN NEW YORK BUSES BARRED NEGRO RIDERS

new york city
8-7-30

Dr. Pennington's Story of Hardships Endured As N. Y. Pastor

new york city

Not An Unknown Heroine

Editor of The New York Age:

I want to sincerely thank you for the editorial, "Not an Unknown Heroine." It is pathetically sad that we know such a little of the history of our group.

All worthy New Yorkers, of our own group, would have a higher appreciation of what has been accomplished in that great city, were they familiar with the endeavors of such men as Peter Williams, Dr. J. McCune Smith, Garnett and Pennington. Less than one hundred years ago, the letter herein reproduced, was published in the New York Evangelist, an abolition paper, and commenting upon the complaint of Dr. Pennington, this abolition paper, said: "The fact is, the home for such men as Dr. Pennington is not New York City, nor any City on the American Continent. . . Africa is the true home of the black man. He can never conquer this land or the prejudices, if he chooses to call them, of its inhabitants."

I am reproducing the entire letter of Dr. Pennington. I know this article is rather long for your columns, but it is historically interesting, and I readily submit to your condensation of it. Writing to the Evangelist, Dr. Pennington said:

"Mr. Editor: You are aware that I am pastor of the Presbyterian Church on the corner of Prince and Marion streets, in this city. My congregation extends from No. 1 Pearl street to 65th street, and from Hoboken to Brooklyn and Williamsburg; so that in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I am constantly called to different points, and from one extremity to the other of this immense field. And yet, sir, according to the usage in this community, I can not avail myself of the use of any of the lines of omnibuses, or of any of the multiplying lines of railways in the city.

"I will state two, out of many facts, to show how severely the thing works. On the morning of our last Thanksgiving day, I went to Newtown, L. I., and held service, with the intention of being back in season for the 3 o'clock service at my own church in Prince street. I returned to the city, making my time comfortably till I got to Grand street Ferry, on Williamsburg side, where missing by two steps the boat, I saw that time would fail me on this side unless I took an omnibus. I got over the ferry 20 minutes to 3 o'clock, just as a Grand street omnibus was starting, and which would pass Marion street, within two blocks of my church, in 15 minutes. I attempted to get in, but was rudely refused, and having to walk fully a mile and a quarter, I arrived long after the hour of public service and in a very uncomfortable state, both physically and mentally, for my work.

"At the early part of our recent warm season, a worthy female member of my church, who was a teacher in the Colored Orphan Asylum, on Fifth avenue, near Fortieth street, died, and I was notified to attend her funeral. The funeral was appointed for 1 o'clock—I heard of it about 12. I was in the lower part of the city, visiting, at the time. I went at once to my residence, No. 50 Laurens street, changed and started for the Asylum. Now, could I have had a bus, I could have gotten there in ample time for the service at 1 o'clock. On the block above my house is a carriage stand where I stopped and attempted to negotiate for a hack, but $1.50 was the lowest cent I could get one for, to go the distance? So in painful excitement I walked the entire distance, under the burning sun of one of our hottest days, getting there after the hour and not fit for service.

"Sir, these cases I could multiply, but it is not necessary. You have an illustration of the working of the usage, and of its most oppressive influence. And why is it that a man in the public service of one of the largest congregations in the city has to submit to such a system of oppression?

"It is not because I smoke segars in the 'buses, as some white men do. It is not because I chew and spit tobacco in the 'buses, as some white men do. It is not because I carry a great pet dog with me, and say to every one 'If you love me, you love my dog'—not excepting finely dressed ladies in the 'buses. But it is simply and only because I am a black man, obediently carrying about on my person the same skin, with the same color, which the Almighty has seen fit to give me. In this matter of the color of a man, 'he that reproacheth the Almighty, let him answer it.' I do not.

"But seriously, Mr. Editor, it is a hard case that a man should be compelled, in the public service, to walk ounce after ounce of his heart's best blood out of him every day and not be allowed to avail himself of the public conveyances designed to save time, health and life. It is known to impartial witnesses that my predecessor, Rev. Theodore S. Wright, though one of the most valued ministers that ever lived in this city, had his life shortened several years by this oppressive usage; and I feel that I am walking in his footsteps. Have I a right thus knowingly to dig for myself an untimely grave? Has the New York public a right to require at my hands this unreasonable amount of exposure?

"I shall be told that the majority of the public will object to my riding in the buses. Is that true? Will the members of a Christian public object to me, a minister of Christ, using the facilities of a public conveyance, while about my Master's business? Besides, hundreds of the persons who now ride in our stages, are the same with whom I have ridden in the 'buses at London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Brussels, Paris etc. I only mention this to show the inconsistency of this usage. I ask for simple justice at the hands of my countrymen. J. W. PENNINGTON."

GEORGE F. BRAGG Jr.
Baltimore, Md.

HIT JIM CROW AT NEW ROCHELLE

long island

a-12-30

C. P. Campaign Comm. Calls Negro Conf.

new rochelle, n.y.

The report of Jim-Crowism in the schools of New Rochelle, N. Y., has called forth a vigorous protest from the New York State Campaign Committee of the Communist Party. At the same time the Communist Campaign Committee pointed out that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is trying to make the Negro masses believe that it is fighting Jim-Crowism, is in reality helping it by supporting the republican party, which is in control of New Rochelle.

"The act of Jim-Crowism at New Rochelle where Negro children are sent to the Lincoln School, while all white children in the same district are sent to the Webster School which is a few blocks away, is one of the features of the persecution of the Negro masses by the capitalist class in America today," the Communist Campaign Committee declared. "This Jim-Crowism is in line with all the discriminations against Negro workers and tenant farmers and with the wave of lynchings that is taking place in the United States now, due to the efforts of the capitalists to divide the working masses and to scare away the Negro workers from revolutionary organizations and revolutionary activity.

N. A. A. C. P. Fooling Negroes.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of which such traitors to the Negro masses as Du Bois, Kelly Miller are among the leaders, is trying to fool the Negro masses by pretending that it is fighting this act of Jim-Crowism in the New Rochelle schools. The N. A. A. C. P. is continually supporting the republican party. Kelly Miller has called upon Negro workers and farmers to fall behind 'President Hoover in his program of economic and industria construction.' The Negro misleaders have helped the republicans get control of New Rochelle and other cities, knowing full well that Jim-Crowism as well as lynching, is part of the campaign of the capitalist republican party against the Negro masses.

"By supporting the capitalist parties, including the "socialist" party, the Negro masses are acting against their own interests. It is only the Communist Party that fights discrimination, Jim-Crowism and lynchings.

TO OUST SECRETARY WHO FORMERLY LIVED WITH DR. COLLYMORE

Amsterdam News

Sacrifices Y. M. C. A. Workers of Twenty-two Years' Experience in Residential Segregation Fight—Action Denounced

7-27-30

New York, N. Y.

With his forced resignation expected to take effect September 15, Samuel R. Morsell, secretary of the Negro branch of the Y. M. C. A. at White Plains, yesterday assailed the board of directors of the white central Y. M. C. A. for bowing to the will of a group of whites who demanded his resignation because Mr. Morsell "shocked" a group of the supporters of the association by living in a white neighborhood.

It was announced Saturday night by Frank Gardner Smith, general secretary of the White Plains Y. M. C. A., that Mr. Morsell would not have his agreement renewed in September when he ends his first year of work in White Plains. Although Mr. Smith declined to state definitely the reason for the action of the board of directors, it was admitted generally that Mr. Morsell will be ousted because he lived for a while with Dr. Errold D. Collymore, a dentist, at 481 South Lexington avenue.

Dr. Collymore and Dr. A. M. Williams, the latter of 32 DeKalb avenue, created a sensation in the spring when they purchased homes in residential sections of the city, where only the upper and middle class whites had lived. Mr. Morsell, who was brought to White Plains from Pittsburgh last September to organize a Negro branch Y. M. C. A., boarded with Dr. Collymore before and after he took over the new house.

Whites Aroused.

Aroused whites demanded that the two professional men move to the segregated and poorer districts, and went so far as to send threatening letters and burn a cross before the home of Dr. Collymore.

The white Y. M. C. A. secretary admitted Saturday that Mr. Morsell had been advised that his place of abode was not approved. He declined, however, to state that race prejudice had forced the Y. M. C. A. to take its stand.

Interviewed at his present home at 819 East 167th street, Bronx, Mr. Morsell laid the whole situation at the door of prejudice and economic pressure.

"Lions Wanted Meat."

"The lions wanted meat and the Y. M. C. A. decided to throw the Negroes to the lions," he said.

The Y. M. C. A. worker was referring to himself and to Drs. Collymore and Williams, both of whom were members of the board of managers of the Negro Y. M. C. A. They were ousted from the body recently by the board of directors of the general White Plains organization. Dr. Collymore was chairman of the committee of management.

Certain whites of the Westchester county town protested that they

Discrimination – 1930 New York.

Rockville Center Health Officer Advocates Residential Separation And Separate Schools For Races

But Mayor Says No Segregation Ordinance Will Be Enacted; That Homes Complained Of Are Owned Mostly By White Landlords

Rockville Center, L. I., N. Y.—The village health officer, Dr. Arthur D. Jacques, has projected himself into the limelight of publicity through the means of a spouting of race prejudice steam in the form of a report to the village Board of Trustees, in which he recommended not only housing segregation for Negro families, but also the separation of Negro and white children in Rockville Center schools, the report being submitted to a meeting of the board on Wednesday evening, January 22.

But Mayor Charles E. Richmond declared on Thursday that the village had no intention of passing any ordinance to achieve residential segregation in Rockville Center, and that the matter of school separation as not in the province of the village trustees.

Compared To Harlem.

Dr. Jacques, in his report, declared that a special survey of the Negro section of the community revealed "insanitary conditions worse than those in Harlem before the City of New York began to remedy the situation there. There are twenty to thirty persons living in houses intended for six in some quarters of the village. Many dwellings are inadequate, uninhabitable and disease-breeding."

Commenting on this, the statement is credited to Mayor Richmon that "A great many of these houses are owned by white people while a few are owned by the Negroes living there. We started an invesitgation a year and a half ago and have warned the owners before. If they don't comply now, I have ordered summones to be served."

Said the mayor further: "We need no new ordinances. We merely authorized the Building Inspector and Fire Department to go the limit in seeing that our present laws are enforced. We have advised landowners to clean up. We may have to condemn the buildings."

Suggestions Is Illegal.

The recommendations made by Dr. Jacques are both unconstiutional and illegal, asserted officers of the N. A. A. C. P. The suggestion was made that the Negroes in Rockville Center could be helped more by aid in obtaining jobs and by educational work in hygienic improvement than by the proposed remedies. "The problems Dr. Jacques finds are not racial ones but are common to any economically less advantaged group," they said.

As to separate schools, it is pointed out that the civil rights laws of New York State expressly forbids any such action.

N.Y. TIMES

JAN 29 1930

FIGHTS SEGREGATION ORDER

Association Protests Separation of White and Negro Pupils.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday made public a letter to the school board of Rockville Centre, L. I., in which it protests the legality of a recommendation by Dr. Arthur D. Jacques, the town's health officer, that negro school children be segregated. The school board is to meet tomorrow to act on Dr. Jacques's recommendation.

The letter states that segregation of school children in the manner suggested by Dr. Jacques is forbidden by New York's Civil Rights Act, passed April 13, 1918. It contends that "segregation would not cure the evils which now exist. Instead it would more firmly fix these evils upon these individuals and in the long run would do infinite harm to the community as a whole."

NEW YORK HERALD

JAN 24 1930

Rockville Center Urged To Segregate Its Negroes

Health Officer Would Extend Separation to Schools

Special to the Herald Tribune

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., Jan. 23—Dr. Arthur D. Jaques, health officer of the village of Rockville Center, recommended segregation of Negro families in one section of the town and separation of white and Negro children in schools in a report presented to the village board late last night.

In a special survey of the Negro section of the village, Dr. Jaques said he had found insanitary conditions worse than those in Harlem before the City of New York began to remedy the situation there. There are twenty or thirty persons living in houses intended for six in some quarters of the village, he said. Many dwellings, he reported, are "inadequate, uninhabitable and disease-breeding."

Dr. Jaques strongly urged the razing of the dwellings in the section of Banks Avenue and adjoining street which is now largely populated by Negroes.

FEB 5 – 1930

NEW YORK

Illustrated News

COP'S ARREST IN COLORED YOUTH SHOOTING ORDERED

McAdoo Issues Warrant For Man Rudich Freed.

Five months after Ralph Baker, colored medical student, was shot in the back while on a Brooklyn elevated station, a warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of

Ralph Baker (right), medical student, with his attorney, Williams T. Andrews.

Patrolman Walter Lowe on the charge of felonious assault.

The warrant was signed by Chief Magistrate William McAdoo following a hearing and a review of testimony taken before Magistrate Mark Rudich, who dismissed the complaint against the policeman. Yesterday's action was taken at the instance of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which demanded that Lowe be brought to trial.

Baker and a companion testified that Lowe, who was in a train at the Troy ave. station of the Fulton st. elevated line in Brooklyn on Sept. 9, was waving his gun frantically, the gun finally discharging the bullet which injured the student.

Lowe at the time arrested both youths, alleging that they had insulted a woman companion. Rudich dismissed this charge, disorderly conduct, when Baker accused the policeman of felonious assault, which similarly was dismissed.

GOES LILY-WHITE

Famous Beach That Drained Pool Pledged To Discrimination

Special to Journal and Guide

BOSTON, Mass.—Rumors that the Rocky Point Amusement Company, conductors of the famous Rhode Island seashore resort, have gone lily-white were confirmed when the Young Men's Bible Class of Ebenezer Baptist Church returned from their annual outing.

Accounts by William L. Roper and Marvin Gatherwright of their being refused lockers and towels at the swimming pool recalled the action of the management on August 1 when five thousand gathered at the resort to celebrate the liberation of West Indian slaves by England, as is an annual custom there. On that day, the pool was drained, and no explanation given.

The local manager told Roper and Gatherwright that it was a policy of the New York owners to discriminate against Negroes.

This attitude is rumored to have prevailed for many years, but this is the first time that the management has been reported taken to account for its action. Rhode Island has a civil rights bill.

Timely Topics OF THE WEEK

BY THE EDITOR.

Prejudice Rears Its Ugly Heat at Throggs Neck

SOLOMON RILEY, a Harlem realtor, must show cause on Friday before Supreme Court Justice John E. McGeehan in the Bronx why a temporary injunction prohibiting him from using his beach-front property in Throggs Neck should not be made permanent. The temporary injunction was granted at the instance of a white property owner and neighbor of Mr. Riley named Crolius.

Among other things the complainant alleges that the morals of the white people living near Throggs Neck are threatened; that there is drinking, boisterousness, a noisy dance hall and the exposing of bodies, all of which sounds pretty bad, if true. It's a little difficult to enjoy bathing without exposing portions of the body.

But Crolius' allegations do not ring true, anyway. Behind them there has been a continued effort to prevent Mr. Riley from using his property by intimidation and by unwarranted legal measures. When Mr. Riley purchased the fifteen-lot plot it was strewn with stones and rubbish. These were removed and the dilapidated buildings repaired at a total cost of over $65,000. At the present time Mr. Riley's property is said to be the most attractive on the beach front. Habitues of the place have, so far as we have been able to find out, been respectable people.

Therefore, the nature of the fight on the Inter-Fraternity Council, Inc., the private club that operates the resort, and Mr. Riley, makes it of moment to all of us. In it we see all of our rights, privileges and prerogatives as citizens of the State of New York jeopardized. The Amsterdam News and other newspapers, influential politicians and citizens of all political parties, backed up by the masses, must now take a hand or see a great miscarriage of justice.

* * *

Too Much to Expect In Same Year

AFTER all, we must admit that to defeat Heflin and Blease in the same year is expecting a little to much of the Southern white voter. Down in Alabama Uncle Tom, having been denied the regular Democratic nomination—by the Pope in far-off Rome—is going to run, nevertheless, as an independent. All present signs point to his defeat.

Blease is having better luck, standing on his lynching and "to hell with the Constitution" platform. Eighty-four thousand voters went to the polls last Tuesday and took a stand with him, indicating that South Carolina is still largely uncivilized. His fate will be decided Tuesday in a run-off race between him and James F. Byrnes, who came out in second place, with twelve thousand fewer votes than Blease.

* * *

May Prove to Be The Last Straw

HAVING deprived the Negro of most of his rights as a human being and citizen, the Black Shirts, a white race superiority organization of Fascisti in Atlanta, is out to deprive him of the right to make an honest living, which may prove to be the one straw needed to break the camel's back. A similar movement is on foot in Arkansas, where unemployed whites are demanding that highway construction companies discharge Negro laborers and employ whites. At Lonoke, Ark., following the appearance of white gunmen at the construction camp which housed the Negro workmen, troops were called out to guard them.

Even the humble occupation of cotton picking is threatening to become a white man's job for, from Caruthersville, Mo., has come a report that the sheriff has appealed to the United States District Attorney's office for aid in averting an outbreak against Negro cotton pickers by whites, who now want even these menial jobs.

Like lynching and disfranchisement, such activity is in direct violation of the United States Constitution, and carries a penalty upon conviction of a maximum of ten years in prison and $5,000 fine. The Federal authorities in Atlanta have promised an investigation of the Black Shirts beginning this coming Monday.

NO LAW TO PREVENT FREE USE OF BEACH

Many Bathers Were Intimidated by Police Who Have No Authority to Expel Persons From Any Part of Beach

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—An investigation of the attempted segregation of Negroes from bathing beaches in front of hotels at Atlantic City, N. J., undertaken by Walter White, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, discloses that the attempted segregation has no justification in law, inasmuch as the beach belongs to all the people. The association issued the following statement:

"There have been no proper bathing accommodations for colored people in Atlantic City since the closing of Wall's bathhouses. Although by the terms of the city charter the beach front belongs to all the people and may be used by them, some of the hotels have employed special colored police to direct colored people away from the beach in front of the hotels to a less desirable part, where there is no shade under the boardwalk and where such shade can be had only by renting beach umbrellas.

"The special police, uniformed and paid by the hotels, had no authority to expel colored people from any part of the beach, but many colored people who did not know their rights moved away when these police requested them. Some of the colored policemen declined to do this work of segregation.

"Unfortunately, many colored people in Atlantic City hold political positions or are in some way employed by the hotels or through the political powers that be, and therefore have failed to raise their voices in protest. But the mass of colored people in Atlantic City resent this silence on the part of colored leaders and still more resent the illegal attempt to deprive them of their bathing privileges."

Mr. White while in Atlantic City spoke with Congressman Isaac Bachrach, brother to Mayor Harry Bachrach, who admitted indorsing the segregation program, and the congressman denied having received protests against it. Thereupon Mr. White pointed out that numbers of colored people had been molested by the special police and that fear of losing jobs was keeping some colored citizens silent. Congressman Bachrach expressed resentment that "outsiders" should meddle in the segregation issue.

At a recent "harmony dinner," held in the colored section of Atlantic City, Mr. White reports, State Senator Emerson Richards said plainly that it was absurd to try to exclude colored people from the Atlantic City beaches, that the "harmony dinner" should have been held among the local white citizens, and that white people were not forsaking Atlantic City for Canadian resorts, as reported, because of colored bathers, but in order to get liquor. At this dinner Mayor Bachrach assumed responsibility for indorsing the segregation efforts, Mr. White reports. Mr. White said in conclusion:

"The legal right in the situation is clear. It is entirely with the colored bathers. All colored visitors to Atlantic City should know and act upon this information."

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Eagle

AUG 23 1930

Police Cleared Of Mistreating Nassau Negroes

Grand Jury Urges More Courtesy After Hearing Hempstead Residents

Mineola, L. I., Aug. 23—After examining many witnesses yesterday in the complaint made by colored residents of South Hempstead that they had been improperly treated by county detectives on June 14 when a search was made for the assailant of Esther Erickson, a telephone operator, the Nassau County Grand Jury handed up a presentment to County Judge Lewis J. Smith clearing the police.

"In one or two instances," says the report, "in which the officers were apparently over enthusiastic in their effort to find the fugitive in question, in each such instance the person complaining did not know the officer and was unable to identify any one as the perpetrator of the act."

Continuing the present in part says: "We were particularly impressed with the very high caliber of citizenship of most of the witnesses who appeared before us and believe their complaint was made in good faith. We therefore would urge upon the police of this county the importance of courtesy."

North Carolina.

Discrimination - 1930

Raleigh, N. C. News and Observer
Wednesday, August 6, 1930

METHODISTS RAP RACE PREJUDICE

Persons Who Stir Up Hatred Branded By Assembly As Demagogues

Lake Junaluska, Aug. 5.—(AP)—Racial prejudice, as built up by politicians in the hope of gaining votes, was denounced by the Junaluska Methodist Assembly in a resolution adopted tonight.

The resolution termed persons who stir up "racial fear and hatred" as "demagogues" and blamed them "with doing more than any other group to destroy friendly co-operation between white and colored races in the United States."

"Such appeals to racial prejudice are insincere, and dangerous and those who resort to them should be branded enemies of society," the resolution set forth.

The resolution urged adequate facilities for every child, "irrespective of race," called upon citizens and governors to do their "utmost to prevent lynchings" and in case of mob violence to "bring the perpetrators to justice."

Dr. E. C. Peters, president of Paine College, Negro institution in Augusta, Ga., offered the resolution. The school is maintained by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In an address which preceded the offering of the resolution, Doctor Peters said that while economically, educationally and socially the condition of Negroes has improved in the last 60 years, there are yet "too many inequalities."

He listed poorer traveling accommodations for Negroes and declared that in civic justice the Negro is discriminated against." Educationally, he said, the Negro "has not been given his full measure of opportunities and industrially many occupants are barred to him on account of his race."

Dr. Peters pleaded for "Christians to look thrqugh the eyes of the Negro at the inequalities which are his lot."

Discrimination - 1930

Ohio

METHODISTS HIT JIM CROW HOTELS

Vote No More Sessions in Places Which Draw a Color Line.

HOTEL WINTON SCORED

Leaders Balked in Effort to Invoke Civil Rights Bill.

By THELMA LOUISE TAYLOR

CLEVELAND, O.—At the last meeting of the Methodist council of Churches last week the local conference committee was defiantly hit by a resolution committing the council to go to no city hereafter that did not guarantee absolute equality in hotel accommodations and entertainment.

For the past month the local committee has been attempting to have all delegates to the conference stop at the same hotel. The Hotel Winton demurred, claiming that it would make reservations at a colored hotel in the city for colored delegates. Rev. Stanley E. Grannum, the only Negro member of the committee, refused and demanded that all delegates be treated alike. The final word of the Winton Hotel was sent to the committee on Friday before the conference opened.

Rev. W. A. C. Hughes, director of the Bureau of Negro Work of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, when informed of the situation wrote all probable delegates asking that reservations be made at the Hotel Winton as quickly as possible. Only one member replied with the request—sending the necessary registration fee—but later wrote the hotel asking for a refund, stating that he preferred stopping with friends in the city. Any thought that might have been lurking in the minds of the committee concerning a civil right action was thereby forestalled.

The resolution concerning the equal accommodations of the Negroes was received with great applause by the seven hundred members in attendance.

Before the Michigan state federation of Home Missions Council and the Council of Women (Foreign and Home Missions) meeting in the Hotel Statler, this city, February 17, 18, Dr. W. Hughes startled the delegates by declaring:

"If the Negro were to broadcast his plea to the church of America and social engineers of this country, I know what he would say—he would speak 'I do not seek alms, I am healthy—I am not lazy—go south and look, I upturned the sod for the cotton and sugar-cane—I laid her road beds—I tunneled her mountains—I do not seek alms. Give me opportunity—I can be trusted—I have fought boldly and died on every battlefield for the development and preservation of American ideals. Give me opportunity—I will not disappoint you.—Your God is my God. Give me opportunity and I'll give back to you my children in service and my means to the making of American Christians. —Give me opportunity.'"

Discrimination - 1930

Pennsylvania

JULES BLEDSOE TO SUE FOR $10,000

"Show Boat" Star Charges Pittsburgh Police Insulted Him

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Charging gross humiliation and insults on the part of two city detectives, Morgan and Monohan, white, Jules Bledsoe, nationally known star of Ziegfeld's "Show Boat" company, says he will sue the city of Pittsburgh for $10,000. Bledsoe in company with E. D. Killingsworth, a member of the Show Boat cast, claims that he was stopped by officers, talked to in an abusive manner, and taken to jail because the detectives did not believe he owned the specially built Packard touring car he was driving.

The officers in turn, said that Bledsoe was too slow in complying with their demands concerning ownership of the car and added that the star became "fresh" with them. Bledsoe said that the detectives refused to look at his Actors Equity card of identification and made him and his companion accompany them to the station.

Upon his release, Bledsoe engaged Attorney Frank R. Steward to represent him. Bledsoe and Killingsworth were on their way to fill a breakfast engagement when they were stopped by the detectives. The Ziegfeld star also said that the officers used the terms. "niggers," "bums" in referring to him and his companion.

Bledsoe's Packard is of an attractive blue, green and cream color ensemble.

Colored Problem Unusually Great In Phila., Race Sculptor Told

Because "the colored problem seems to be unusually great in Philadelphia," the Art Alliance, of that city, which biennially gives a public exhibition of art works in Rittenhouse Square, has shipped back to Antonio Salemme, one of New York's most highly regarded young sculptors, his huge black bronze figure of Paul Robeson, Negro actor and singer, who according to London cables, has achieved an unprecedented success in England in "Othello."

The action of the Philadelphia Art Alliance did not become known until more than three weeks after the executive committee had packed up the statue and shipped it back to the New York sculptor, and nearly a fortnight after the selfsame statue was placed on exhibition in one of the most proimnent positions at the Brooklyn Museum.

Astonished at Rejection

In view of the fact that Mr. Salemme had been invited by the Philadelphia Art Society to send the Robeson statue for exhibition, and for entry in its prize contest for sculptures by American artists, the artist declared that he was astonished by the executive committee's rejection of the work and could not offer an explanation for it other than the letter which was written to him by one of the judges of the sculpture committee.

This was written by Walter Hancock of 207 East 17th street, New York City, a sculptor who, five years ago, won the Prix de Rome, and is one of Philadelphia's most highly regarded artists.

Mr. Hancock wrote to Mr. Salemme that " a very difficult situation has arisen regarding your beautiful statue of Paul Robeson, which the sculptors' committee of the Philadelphia Art Alliance was so eager to have for the exhibition in Rittenhouse Square.

Problem Great

"It did not of course, occur to us," Mr. Hancock wrote, "that there would be any objection to showing a nude figure of a well known person. The executive committee, however, expressed their apprehension of the consequences of exhibiting such a figure in a public square, especially the figure of a Negro, as the colored problem seems to be unusually great in Philadelphia.

"Miss Mason (director of the exhibition) has asked me, therefore, to persuade you to send something else to the show.

"You may imagine how much I regret to have to convey this request to you, since I have always tremendously admired the Robeson statue and was one of those who especially urged that it be invited, but I hope you will understand the position of the sculptors' committee and favor us with such other contributions as you may see fit to send."

In Philadelphia it was reported that several lay members of the Art Alliance had withdrawn from the society in indignation against the rejection of the statue.

The statue, after a year on exhibition in the Palace of the Legion of Honor at San Francisco, is on show at the Brooklyn Museum until September, he explained, and the attitude of Philadelphia art judges was, therefore, comparatively unimportant.

"We sculptors don't sell many statues in Philadelphia," he commented.

Now in Brooklyn Museum

He was especially angered because after the Art Alliance had requested him especially to send the piece for exhibition four months ago it waited until two days before the exhibition opened in Philadelphia before it notified him that the sculpture could not be shown. During those four months, he pointed out, he lost several opportunities to display the work in other cities.

"I know of several other sculptors who have nude figures of white people on exhibition at the Philadelphia show," Salemme said, "so why they should discriminate against a Negro figure, I cannot see. It is a question of art and not a question of the Negro or of the propriety of nudity."

At the Brooklyn Museum, where the figure has found a haven as part of the current exhibition of sculpture by living artists, the Robeson figure is catalogued "Negro Spiritual" (plaster bronze), but on the base of the figure is carved "Portrait of Paul Robeson."

Herbert Tschudy, curator of paintings and sculptors at the Brooklyn Museum, who arranged the current exhibition, said the Negro question had not been raised when the piece had been accepted for exhibition nor did the officials anticipate any trouble over displaying the work.

"I saw the piece in Salemme's studio several weeks ago," Mr. Tschudy explained, "and considered it such a fine piece of work I immediately asked him for it. The question of its being a Negro subject never entered into the discussion. We were very glad to get it."

REFUSED SERVICE; HAS MANAGER ARRESTED

Newspaper Man Prosecutes Restaurant Operator Who Denied Accommodation

By ORRIN C. EVANS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—John M. Nagle, white, of 727 Wynnwood Road, manager of a branch of the Horn and Hardart Restaurant Co., was arrested and held in $400 bail for court by Magistrate John Cozens on Friday afternoon, after Joseph H. Rainey, Jr., a member of the staff of the Philadelphia Tribune, and Charlotte Wayne, 1717 Graham Lane, La Mott, had testified that Nagle had refused to serve them because of their color.

Nagle categorically denied having refused service to the couple, insisting that Rainey and Miss Wayne had been impatient and had not been willing to await their turn.

Denial Doubted

The magistrate, however, doubted Nagle's denials and held the manager for violation of the Act of 1887 which stipulates that any person refusing to accommodate a person in a restaurant is guilty of a misdemeanor and if guilty is subect to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

The Law

The act which formed the basis of the magistrate's decision reads:

"Any person, company, corporotion, being owner, lessee or manager o .fany hestaurant, hotel, railroad, street railway, omnibus line, theatre, concert-hall, or place of entertainment and amusement, who shall refuse to occommodate, convey, or admit any person or persons on account of race or color over their lines, or into their hotel, or restaurant, theatre, cncert-hall, or place of amusement, shall, upon conviction thereof, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars."

Rainey testified that on the evening of Thursday a week ago he and Miss Wayne entered the Horn and Hardart branch at Broad Street above Locust Street. It is the cafeteria type, each patron placing his or her order with countermen and counterwomen.

Won't Serve Colored

"I stood at the counter for fully fifteen or twenty minutes totally ignored by those behind the counter, although any number of people on either side of me were being constantly served," Rainey testified.

Nagle was arrested late last Thurscounter, and when I called his attention to me being slighted he merely looked at me, but continued to disregard me. Finally I went to the cashier's booth and asked to see the manager. The girl rang her bell several times.

"Once Nagle started to come to the front but when he saw I was there he turned away. Then I threatened to walk out with the unpunched checks unless she got him. It was only then that he came," Rainey continued.

When Rainey demanded that the manager see that he obtained service Nagle is alleged to have retorted, "I won't see that you or any other colored person gests vaited on."

Behind Bars

The next day Rainey swore to a warrant for the arrest of Nagle.

Nagle was arrested late last Thrusday night by Magistrate Cozens's constable, H. Rudenstein. He was placed in jail and remained behind bars until friends could get the signature of a magistrate to the "copy of the charges."

In placing bail Magistrate Cozens emphasized that he would require substantial bail in the case. He would not permit Nagle to sign his own bail bond.

The credit for the success of the prosecution belongs to the law firm of Nix, Rhodes and Humbert, and attorney Mercer L. Lewis, a member of the law firm who personally prosecuted the case. It was attorney Robert N. C. Nix and attorney Lewis who discovered the statute on the statute books.

Horn, Hardart Manager Arrested; Drew Color Line

By ORRIN C. EVANS

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—John M. Nagle, white, 727 Wynnwood road, manager of a branch of Horn and Hardart Restaurant Company, was arrested and held in $400 bail for court by Magistrate John Couzens on Friday afternoon, after Joseph H. Rainey, Jr., a member of the staff of the Philadelphia Tribune, and Charlotte Wayne, 1717 Graham Lane, La Mott, had testified that Nagle had refused to serve them because of their color.

Nagle categorically denied having refused service to the couple, insisting that Rainey and Miss Wayne had been impatient and had not been willing to await their turn.

The magistrate, however, doubted Nagle's denials and held the manager for violation of the Act of 1887, which stipulates that any person refusing to accommodate a person in a restaurant is guilty of a misdemeanor, and if guilty is subject to a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $100.

PITTSBURGHERS WIN FIGHT AGAINST POOL SEGREGATION

Defender
8-2-30

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1.—A signal victory was won by the people of the Borough of Avalon July 25 when Judge Samuel H. Gardner of the Allegheny County Common Pleas court granted a preliminary injunction on petition of the N. A. A. C. P. in which it was charged that discrimination was being practiced at a public swimming pool recently dedicated at the Pittsburgh suburb.

The pool, constructed and maintained with money derived from a bond issue, was installed for residents of the borough and previous to its dedication certain rules and regulations governing its use were published. There was no mention at the time of discrimination of any nature with respect to color.

The trouble started July 4, the day the pool was dedicated, when a number of children not white, having previously secured proper passes, sought to enter the pool. They were refused admission by the officers in charge on the grounds that the council had ruled "that Colored people could use the pool from 10:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. on Monday of each week only."

Joseph P. Stokes, father of one of the children, retained Attorneys Homer S. Brown and Richard F. Jones, who with Attorneys William H. and Wendell Stanton, Frank R. Stewart, William M. Randolph and P. J. C. Randall presented a bill in equity asking for an injunction to Judge Gardner. Counsel for the borough raised every type of objection, including the reasonableness of the exercise of the police power and the contention that no property rights were involved, as were required by Pennsylvania Equity. The objections were overruled, the preliminary injunction granted and Aug. 6 was set for a hearing on the permanent injunction.

INJUNCTION GRANTED IN AVALON

Courier
8-2-30

Pretty 13-Year-Old Kathryn Stokes Will Be Allowed To Swim In Borough Pool Following Legal Victory of Local N. A. A. C. P.—Decision of Judge Gardner Expected To Be Far Reaching

Court action has wiped out the stigma of segregation at the Avalon pool. This became a fact last week, when Judge Samuel H. Gardner granted a preliminary junction in Common pleas court against officials of Avalon borough, restraining them from discriminating against colored residents oin the use of the borough's new swimming pool. Judge Gardner set August 6 for a hearing on the question of making the injunction permanent.

Pittsburgh, Pa

The equity action was brought last week against Burgess Grant Ritchie and the members of council. It was filed after the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., with a formidable array of legal talent, had forced the issue to a head in the case of Joseph P. Stokes, esteemed resident of the borough and his pretty daughter, Kathryn.

"Segregation Rules" Void

The battle which ended in a legal victory for the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., and which is liable to have far reaching effects throughout the northern municipalities,, where a large number of public swimming pools are being constructed, started on the afternoon of July 4, the day the pool was dedicated.

The swimming pool had been constructed and is maintained from money derived from a bond issue. Previous to the dedication of the pool, the borough published certain rules and regulations governing the use of the pool by its residents, which rules made no mention of any discrimination as to people of color.

On the opening day, a number of colored children, who had previously secured the proper passes, sought to enter the pool and were refused admission by the officers in charge of the pool on the ground that Council had ruled colored people could use the pool only from 10:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. on Monday of each week.

Mr. Stokes, taking exception to the action of borough officials, retained the law firm of Brown & Jones to secure his rights for 13-year-old Kathryn. The firm enlisted the support of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and their legal staff, which included, besides the law firm mentioned above, the law firm of Stanton & Stanton, and Attorneys Frank R. Steward, William M. Randolph and P. J. C. Randall.

Objections Overruled

The counsel for the borough raised every type of objection, including the reasonableness of the regulations as an exercise of the police power and the contention that no property rights were involved as were required by Pennsylvania equity. Nevertheless the court overruled all of these objections and granted the preliminary injunction, fixing August 6 for a hearing on a permanent injunction.

Trouble at Warrington

The Avalon case recalls trouble which occurred recently at the new Warrington pool. While nothing definite has been discovered, it is known that a fight between youths of the two races was precipitated because of abusive language used when colored boy swimmers went to the pool. A fight resulted later in the evening, after, it is asserted, a white youth, riding in a car with a girl, had insulted a colored youth, the son of one of the oldest residents of Beltzhoover. The boy, it is said, is out on $1,000 bond.

F. Douglass Henry, head lifeguard at the Kennard Swimming Pool, declares that discrimination at the city pools is absolutely against the rules and regulations of the pools, and that notice of any violation of this rule is sufficient to cause instant dismissal. He states that the city lifeguards have been particularly instructed against showing "favoritism," declaring further that at his pool, 40 per cent of the girl bathers are white, while a greater percentage of white youths than that take advantage of the pool.

Mixed bathing has also been carried on for years at the Katherine Kline pool on Washington boulevard and the Homewood pool without any friction. The only pools in which colored are not seen are in these districts where there are no colored residents.

Discrimination - 1930

South Carolina

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
Sunday, February 16, 1930

NEGRO BARBER AND WHITE CUSTOM.

The South Carolina Legislature is considering a bill to regulate barbers in that State, and some one was reminded of the fix Atlanta got into not long ago by inclusion of a clause that would prohibit negro barbers from serving white customers. The Charleston Post is minded to enter protest against any such law for its State, and the protest is well-taken. There are negro barbers in Charlotte today who are serving young men as they had served the fathers of these young men in years gone by and whose custom is principally that of white people. The South Carolina Barbers Association promptly comes forward in defense of the negro barbers. It had no intention of legislating against the negro barber and white custom, holding along with others that there are numerous thoroughly respectable colored barbers in South Carolina who have built up their custom over many years and who keep their shops in sanitary condition and to adopt legislation to put them out of business would obviously be wrong.

Discrimination - 1930

Tennessee.

Pass Segregation Bill In Nashville

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 25—(A. N. P.)—An ordinance providing that Negroes and whites frequenting poolrooms, theaters and other indoor amusement places must be separated by a distinct floor, was passed here by the city council Wednesday.

The ordinance was introduced by Councilman Elkin, who declared that the bill had the approval of at least 94 per cent of the citizens of both races, but did not substantiate his statement by evidence. After the first reading of the bill it was passed unanimously. 9/27/30

Councilman Elkin stated that he had been inspired to present the bill by a growing condition of Negroes and whites mingling freely in Negro poolrooms. Citizens in those districts in which the places were located had complained about this inter-mingling of the racial groups and had urged him to take steps to stop it.

Several raids for vagrants loitering in the Negro poolrooms have resulted in the arrest of many white men who were found frequenting the places and engaging in games with their colored fellow citizens. This proved embarrassing to the whites who operate business places in the same section, and police were urged to keep whites out of Negro places. There was no need to pass the law to keep Negroes out of the places operated for whites, as they were never permitted to enter, except by the rear door, and then on business.

Despite the statement of Councilman Elkin, the growth of Jim-Crowism in this city, which boasts of several colleges and one medical college, has met with the disapproval of many colored citizens.

Discrimination - 1930

Texas.

Steward Who Refused Service Is Discharged

HOUSTON, Tex., April 11.—Refusal to serve Alesse C. Thomas, southern field director of the National Urban league, in the dining car of the Houstonia, crack Missouri Pacific railroad passenger train running between New Orleans and this city, has resulted in the dismissal of George Needham, dining car steward. Mr. Thomas lodged the complaint on his arrival here against Needham with the general passenger agent of the railroad.

Chicago Defender 4-25-30

NEGRO ADDITIONS IN HOUSTON

Why is it that Negroes must pay from twenty-five to fifty per cent more for a home in Houston than do all other races? This question was asked of a local real estate dealer the other day and he was unable to give a satisfactory answer although he admitted that the fact was as stated. One has but to pick up the average daily paper to realize that the homes in the most modern white additions sell for many hundreds of dollars less than corresponding homes for Negroes in Negro additions. Even the price of lots is cheaper. Why is this true? Is it actually a fact that we are being penalized for our color?

The Informer might have taken that view of the question had it not been for a chance conversation with a leading white business man of this city who was wondering just why it was that Negroes of Houston had not worked together more efficiently for their own financial help. He indicated that the prevailing money rates were due in large measure to the fact that Negroes had no other means of financing themselves and their homes than the companies which catered to their business and which practically profiteered in making loans for the purpose of home erection.

9-20-30 Houston, Texas.

A glance at the situation brings a realization that there is truth in the idea that Negroes, at least in the matter of home buying are being penalized for their own lack of cooperation and use of their money intelligently. Without doubt the records will show that Negroes in Houston have more than $2,000,000 lying idle in banks, drawing interest of the regular sort. It is also literally true that they borrow their own money from these banks at much higher rates when they prepare to erect homes. Why, under the proper limitations and direction, could they not discover a way to control and to handle their own money, making a profit for themselves and becoming owners of homes of the better sort at prices which were well within the range of reason? There is no reason that this is not so except for the inertia and lack of initiative which has characterized us for all of these years. And it is true that that same inertia will continue to work our undoing until it is thrown off by our own decision. Millions of dollars of profits and thousands of contented families, to say nothing of the work afforded to workmen and artisans of the race are possible under the newer and more progressive idea of handling of our own funds. It is well worth thinking over.

Prominent Citizen Insulted By 'Smart' Local Traffic Cop

While Mrs. Lola Brady was parked on Main Street in front of Levy's store, she was accosted by a city policeman, who first told her that if she did not straighten the license tag on her car, they would put her under the jail. Though the tag was examined by Mrs. Brady immediately, nothing was found wrong with it.

In about ten minutes the policeman returned to the car and said to Mrs. Brady and her sister, who was with her: "If you niggers have any business on Main Street, you had better 'tend to it, and get back on Milam where you belong." Mrs. Brady had engaged to buy an expensive ermine coat, and was looking at the fall styles in the window to decide upon the pattern she would select the next day, when she was to get the coat. She answered the policeman, that if she didn't have business on Main Street, she would not be there. The policeman told her to ""tend to it and get off Main Street." 9-13-30

He went across the street and stood about ten minutes, then he went back to the car, followed by four men. This time he said, "You niggers get off Main Street. I mean now." Mrs. Brady told him she thought any one could go on Main Street. if they had business and was not disturbing the peace, and that she would take his number and go to the chief of police and see why she had to get off Main Street. The officer said, "Go ahead and see what you'll get." She took his number and went to the station. The captain on duty was busy and she went home and called. The captain had gone off duty at eleven. The captain on duty told her to report the matter to report the matter to the captain over the phone, and that he would not come on until the next day at three.

Houston Texas

In the meantime a committee of business men of Houston waited upon the chief of police. The chief promised to investigate it. So far, no word has come from the chief of police.

Mrs. Brady is one of our wealthiest citizens. She not only owns her home, which is a modern seven-room brick, but she owns other real estate in Houston. Negro citizens are disturbed over this menace to the rights of freedom. Many have called The Informer office for information, and to express protest. The Informer awaits the chief of police's reaction. It will keep the readers advised through the editorial columns.

Discrimination - 1930

Virginia

NEW VA. BARBER BILL IS AIMED AT THE NEGRO

Afro-American

Statewide Organization Formed to Defeat Measure.

1-17-30

MEETS AT CAPITAL

Baltimore, Md.

New Law Provides Annual Certificates.

RICHMOND, Va.—All sections of the state were represented at a meeting of the Barbers' Protective Association of Virginia, in session here to employ an attorney and oppose the Model Barber License Law.

This bill which has the approval of the executive boards of the Associated Master Barbers of America and the Journeymen Barbers International Union of America, provides that all barbers shall be at least 18 years of age, have an educational equipment equivalent to graduation from the eighth grade, have worked 18 months as an apprentice under a registered barber or had 1,000 hours continuous study in a barbers' school.

The proposed bill also provides that barbers at present conducting shops in the state shall not be molested except they must renew their certificates every year. A Barbers' Board consisting of three persons would be set up to administer the law, issue the annual certificates and give examinations four times a year. The board would be empowered to revoke certificates of barbers convicted of a crime, drunkenness, immoral or unprofessional conduct.

Members of the barbers' board would draw $3,000 yearly, with office and traveling expenses paid.

The Barbers' Protective Association is headed by J. S. Powell, president, and Robert E. Lee, secretary.

The association declares that the proposed bill is simply a scheme to place the control of the entire barbering profession in the hands of a few powerful white men to hold the offices and draw the salaries and grant certificates to colored barbers as long as they agree to open colored shops only and to find excuses to refuse certificates or revoke the licenses of such colored barbers as have lucrative white trade.

The association's attorney has been empowered to take any necessary steps to kill the measure when it comes before the legislature.

Senator Kendig, white, chairman of the general laws committee of the Senate, announced that a public hearing on the bill would be given by his committee January 20, at three o'clock.

NEW VA. BARBER BILL

Chicago Defender

OBJECT IS TO BAR COLORED BARBERS FROM WHITE TRADE—SCHOOL EDUCATIONAL AND BARBER APPRENTICESHIP OR SCHOOLING REQUIREMENTS — COLORED TO FIGHT IT BEFORE VA. LEGISLATURE

Richmond, Va., Jan. 14, 1930—All sections of the state were represented at a meeting of the Barbers' Protective Association of Virginia in session here to employ an attorney and oppose the Model Barber License Law.

This bill which has the approval of the executive boards of the Associated Master Barbers of America and the Journeymen Barbers International Union of America, provides that all barbers shall be at least 18 years of age, have an educational equipment equivalent to graduation from the eighth grade, have worked 18 months as an apprentice under a registered barber or had 1,000 hours continuous study in a barbers' school.

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STATE BARBERS MEET TO FIGHT LICENSING BILL

Journal & Guide

Richmond, Va.—The Barbers Protective Association of Virginia, Chapter No. 1, held a meeting in Richmond, Sunday, Jan. 12, at 210 E. Clay St. The object of this meeting was to get together and prevent if possible the enactment of the Model Barbers License Bill which is to come up before the General Assembly this session.

Benj. W. Taylor, vice president, presided. Robert E. Lee, secretary of Chapter No. 1, read letters from North Carolina from a number of barbers expressing great disappointment of the law, also letters from senators pledging their support against the bill, or stating they saw no need for such a law.

Eugene B. Andrews, secretary of Chapter No. 3, Norfolk, spoke against such a law, stating there was absolutely no need for it. Following Mr. Andrews, N. A. Norris, president of Petersburg Chapter No. 4, expressed his views, and stated that Chapter 4 was with him. State president, John S. Powell, stated, "that we are having a hard fight, but we are hoping to conquer our objective." A telegram was received from William H. Tyler, president of Chapter No. 3, Norfolk, regretting his inability to be present, but stating that his was supporting the movement.

Messrs. Fred Robinson, and John Allen, instructors at Van Divinity Institute Barbers College, made helpful and encouraging remarks. Mr. Robert E. Lee, State secretary, made some surprising and alarming remarks.

At the close of the meeting, out of town guests were ushered around to the home of Walter S. Peyton, treasurer, where they were entertained by the Manhattan Quartette of New York City. After refreshments the host invited them to Slaughters' Cafeteria where a banquet was held.

Mr. Robert E. Lee, acted as toastmaster, and a good time was enjoyed by all. The next meeting will be held at Petersburg.

BARBER LICENSE BILL ATTRACTS WIDE INTEREST

Colored Group Make Fierce Fight On Measure

Richmond, Va.—Colored barbers of Virginia went to the bat in the General Assembly here Monday in the first legislative contest that has drawn the wide-spread interest of the race in this State since the famous racial integrity bills were before the assembly.

The barber bill providing for a State board of barber examiners, came up for an extended hearing. The Senate chamber was filled with white and Negro barbers during the hearing. Sentiment on the bill is split definitely along racial lines. It is being fiercely advocated by the white barbers and as fiercely fought by the colored. At the conclusion of the hearing the measure was referred to a sub-committee of the Senate committee on general laws.

J. C. Page, Richmond lawyer, represented the opposition, while W. M. Tuck, of South Boston, appeared as counsel for proponents of the bill. It is the contention of the colored barbers that the bill is designed to ultimately put them out of business in this State.

Advocated By Labor Group

W. C. Creekmore, representing the Virginia Federation of Labor and four railroad brotherhoods said these organizations all favor the bill as a "health measure," which they regard as especially important in view of the fact "that our wives and daughters have commenced to use barber shops." A spokesman for the National Women's Trade Union League said that organization also favored the bill.

Page said he had consulted Dr. Ennion G. Williams, State health officer, and that Dr. Williams had expressed the opinion that the bill was not needed from a health standpoint. Dr. Williams, he said, would be glad to appear before committee and oppose the bill.

Page said one of the main objections to the bill was that Negro barbers would find it difficult to replace workers in their shops in case of death, and that it would be possible for the State Board gradually to eliminate all Negro barbers.

Bill "Misrepresented"

Mr. Tuck said the bill had been misrepresented in the press and that some of the newspapers had tried "to laugh us out of court on this proposition." He said the purpose of the bill was to elevate the tonsorial profession and to protect citizens from disease. He said no educational test was required to obtain license.

Under the bill, Tuck said, a barber whose license is revoked can appeal to the courts, and he called upon the opposition to show where the bill would be unfair to Negro barbers. He said that the Governor, if he desired, could appoint Negroes on the examining board.

Tuck said 31 States have barber bills milar to that pending before the committee, including North Carolina, Tennessee and Maryland. He said present health regulations would be adequate if enforced, but said they were not enforced. He said he had the kindliest feelings for the Negro barbers and read telegrams he said were from Negro barbers in Martinsville favoring the bill.

Asked why the bill was made to apply only to towns of more than 2,000 population, Tuck said the proponents feared a "hullaballoo" would arise if the smaller communities were included, and that they were excluded "in the hope that we could get the bill through the Legislature."

Replying to a question as to why beauty parlors were excluded from the bill, Tuck said:

Women Left Out

"We don't try to regulate the women—if you will regulate the women we will try to take care of the men."

In his reply, Mr. Page said the State health commissioner thought the bill unnecessary; that the bill is comparatively innocuous but if passed "white barbers will be coming back here for the next 10 years until they get a bill with teeth in it," that the press is against it because it is "dangerous and unnecessary," and that most of the States with similar measures have practically no Negro population.

Mr. Page said that more than half of the 2,500 barbers of Virginia are Negroes and that they knew that if their shops were not sanitary they would lose their trade. He said everybody knew the Negro barbers would not be represented on any State examining board that might be created. He said the Negro barbers could be gradually eliminated.

John Heintz, white barber, of Richmond, appeared in opposition to the bill, laughing at the assertion that diseased barbers from neighboring States came to Virginia. Ben Taylor, Negro barber, of Richmond, also spoke in opposition to the measure.

R. C. Shelhorse, white barber of Danville, and John J. Lloyd, of Norfolk representing the white journeyman barbers, advocated the measure.

Senators E. L. Kendig, Holladay and Chalkley and Holland were appointed on the subcommittee to consider the measure.

JAN 23 1930 NORFOLK, VA

A Meddlesome, Unnecessary Bill

VIRGINIAN-PILOT

The new barbering bill differs from the bill defeated at the last session of the Legislature mainly in two particulars. It omits the old bill's eight-grade educational requirement and it omits the provision under which apprentice barbers were required to have completed a six-months course at an accredited barbering college. Apparently these sections were omitted to meet the charge that the bill was aimed at Negro barbers. From this viewpoint, the new bill is considerably improved.

This purely negative virtue, however, is the only thing that the Virginian-Pilot can note in the new bill's favor. The main objection to this measure still holds. It seeks to convert an open craft, now conducted with general satisfaction to the public, into a restricted guild—if not, indeed, into a closed profession—by conjuring up imaginary dangers and ascribing to the comparatively simple business of cutting hair, shaving whiskers and applying lotions an anatomical importance savoring of the practice of medicine. It is claimed by the advocates of this bill that strict regulation of barbering by a State board is necessary to protect patrons against unfit practitioners and unsanitary practices. Nevertheless, to "get the bill through the Legislature," the farmers have excepted from all regulation barbers in towns of less than 2,000 inhabitants, amateur barbers in colleges who are shaving and hair-cutting their way to a degree, and all hair-cutters and facial operators working in "hair-dressing and beauty shops patronized by women." In other words, the very places amateur barbering and imperfect sanitation are most likely to be encountered and where they are likely to do the most damage, are exempted from the bill in order to bring under "regulation" city barber shops where competition enforces a high standard of cleanliness and specially skilled workmanship.

The Virginian-Pilot holds with State Health Commissioner Williams that the barbering bill is not needed as a health measure. It was admitted at the hearing before the general laws committee Monday that present health regulations would be adequate if they were enforced. Then why not see that they are enforced instead of creating a new set of regulations to be enforced by a czaristic board maintaining a permanent office in Richmond with a $3,000 a year secretary and a three-member board drawing $10 a day and expenses per person for each day it sits? Why saddle the barbering craft, none too prosperous as it is, with a governmental incubus living on annual fees assessable against every barber and apprentice barber in the State, and vested with sweeping powers of discipline and disbarment from the abuses and mistakes of which relief can be had only by expensive appeal to the courts?

It is pertinent to observe in connection with this effort to professionalize and restrict a centuries-old open craft, that it comes at a time when the safety razor has drastically reduced the volume of barber-shop shaving and by the same token drastically reduced the amount of possible damage from unsanitary practices, for it is shaving and not hair-cutting or shampooing that is attended by the largest infection hazard. The suspicion is overpowering that what is sought by this measure is not to surround barbering with more perfect sanitation, but to transform it into a closed, monopolistic guild as a prelude to higher barbering charges. If that is what barbers are after, the proper procedure is to enlarge their union organization and to proceed under the terms of the present health laws to squeeze out of the business shops that do not meet the legal standard of cleanliness. The present bill is a meddlesome, burdensome and unnecessary measure directed to accomplishing these ends by indirection—by erecting the false-pretense that barbering is a sort of first cousin to the practice of medicine. It is nothing of the sort and can not be made that by fiat.

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While the elimnaton from the revised bill of the educational requirement and the provision that would have required a barber college course for apprentices, is apparently meant to allay the fears of Negro barbers who discovered in these provision an adroitly concealed menace to their existence in the craft, and while this elimination does somewhat minimize this menace, and to that extent makes the new bill an improvement over the old one, the measure now before the Legislature is sufficiently charged with danger to colored men of the barber craft, and is equally as unnecessary for the good of the public as was its forerunner, to merit continued opposition to it.

The objections that run strongly against the bill are that it would set up in Richmond a State bureau with sweeping regulatory powers over an essentially and traditionally open craft in which no public interest is at stake and for which there is no public clamor; that this bureau would derive its maintenance revenue from an added tax imposed upon members of the craft, and while prosperous white barbers conducting shops on favored thoroughfares and in selected localities such as hotels, inns and common-carriers, might offset this tax by passing it on to its patrons, the poorer barbers whose shops dot the less pretentious streets, but who nevertheless contribute substantially to the upkeep of our municipalities thru the payment of local license taxation, would find themselves in a delimma should they seek to pass this added tax burden on to a patronage whose economic circumstance already forbid the indulgence in tonsorial refreshment except to a very limited and extremely necessary extent; that the bureau controlling such an extended as well as ordinary craft as barbering would possibly become subject to political influence, in which case the craft would indirectly but automatically pass into the absolute control of that class of barbers who are most free to exercise political suffrage.

Barbering is essentially a trade or craft, and the effort to give it a professional status by seeking to make it appear that it is akin to practicing medicine is the veriest nonsense, a fact ably supported by 300 years of successful and satisfying barbering by men who could not identify a single muscle of the human anatomy. Like any other craft the only protection barbering needs to rely on is that which is found in trade unionism. The only protection the public needs from it is that which inheres in our public health statutes. And it is because the trade is one the the peculiarities of which virtually negative as defensive weapons the policies and principles of trade unionism, it is now sought to professionalize it and bring it under the control of a bureaucracy with the ultimate view of restricting the number of its practitioners.

The barber licensing bill is unnecessary and an economic menace to hundreds of Virginians and Americans by birth, tradition and hope, who are eking out an existence with the razor and shears. The Legislature is asked to pass by this unnecessary meddling; this effort to have the State to foster a closed guild for a group that wants to obtain an invulnerable hold on a specific occupation.

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Much time of the legislature has been taken up in an effort to put the barber business into a class with the learned professions, the real intendment being to shut Negro barbers out who cater to white trade, not because they are not good barbers or that they imperil the health of their customers, but simply to make room for more white barbers. It is the purpose, so we understand, of this proposed legislation to require all barbers to pass an examination showing advanced knowledge of hygiene, bacteriology, histology of the hair, nails, muscles, and nerve structure of the head, face and neck elementary chemistry relating to sterilization and antiseptics, diseases of the skin, hair, glands and nails, massaging and manipulating the muscles of the upper body, hair-cutting, shaving and arranging, dressing, coloring, bleaching and tinting the hair.

Now, this sounds very uplifting and fine and yet we know as a matter of fact that the Negro has been shaving the white man since the foundation of the government, during which time some of the greatest men the country has produced desired no other kind. Now come the Barbers' Union and seeks to eliminate a large number of Negroes from a trade that was once called menial, unless he can satisfy it that he knows a great many things which now come to him, it seems to us, almost by intuition. To fit one to take this examination he must have completed a course at a recognized barber college, and it is well known that there is no such school for the Negro in the State and slight hope of any such school being established.

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NEGRO BARBERS VICTORIOUS IN STUBBORN FIGHT

Opponents Had Strong Support Of State Press

Richmond, Va.., Feb. 12—The Virginia Barbers' licensing bill was killed in the Senate yesterday by a vote of 21 to 16.

The measure went to its death for the second time in two years after having been a storm center each time it was started on its passage through the General Assembly. It first was introduced in the lower House in 1928 where it got through over the stubborn opposition of the colored barbers of the State. It died in the Senate, however. Proponents and opponents of the bill tightened their lines in the interim. The Negro barbers, who opposed it on the grounds that it was a threat to their trade existence, organized themselves into the Barbers' Protective Association of Virginia, and conducted a well-laid out and properly financed campaign against the measure. It was one of the first bills to be introduced into the 1930 session of the General Assembly, making its advent in the Senate.

The Senate Committee on General Laws held a lengthy hearing on the measure on Monday, January 20, when the Senate chamber was filled with white and Negro barbers. J. C. Page, lawyer, represented the opposition, while the proponents were represented by W. M. Tuck, of South Boston. The Virginia Federation of Labor moved solidly behind the proponents who also had the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor. The bill was the product of the National Master Barbers Association.

Features of Bill

As originally drawn, besides for the setting up of a board of barber examiners, it contained other features which patently were designed to sharply limit the competition of Negro barbers. Opposition to these features developed so strong, however, that when the measure came up in the present session of the General Assembly it had been divested of most of these originally objectionable provisions, but it nevertheless met the renewed opposition of the Barbers' Protective Association. The General Laws Committee then amended the bill until it was wholly dissimilar to the original measure, and not at all what the proponents desired, but they nevertheless preferred it in the place of no barbers' legislation at this session. It was reported out of committee, then recommitteed, then again reported out, but was killed by Tuesday's vote.

The opposition was ably supported by the majority of the newspapers of the State. Dr. Ennion G. Williams, State health commissioner, indirectly aided the opposition when he testified before the committee that the bill did not necessarily have any value as a public health measure. John Heintz, prominent white barber of Richmond, also sided with the opposition, and testifying before the Senate committee ridiculed the idea that the barbers' licensing law was necessary as a health measure.

Defeat of the bill occurred in the Senate after Senator J. Belmont Woodson, of Nelson, attacked it as tending toward creating a monopoly and designed to exterminating the Negro barberd, who, he said, "has a hard enough time to make a living."

"Why have the barbers suddenly become interested in the health of Virginia?" he asked.

"They hadn't been tending to the sanitation of their own shops until Dr. Ennion G. Williams forced them to."

He predicted that if the bill passed it would not be long before haircuts would cost 75 cents and $1 against the present 50 cents, and declared the Negro barber had his place in the State.

Without further discussion the vote was taken, and the measure, which had been stripped of many of its features, died the second time in as many sessions of the General Assembly, by a vote of 21 to 16, as follows:

Noes: Barron, Buchanan, Craft, Early, East, Felts, Gilliam, Holt, Kendig, Layman, Miller, Rogers, Shumate, Smith, Stubbs, Swank, Thompson, Watkins, Wickham, Woodson and Wright.

Ayes: Ball, Chalkley, Easley, Ferguson, Fuller, Garrett, Holladay, Holland, Jeffreys, Langhorne, Lesner, Montague, Noell, Reid, Staples and Warren.

Greensboro, N. C. News
Wednesday, February 12, 1930

RACIAL MEASURE IS BY VIRGINIA HOUSE

Bill Classifies as Colored Anyone With Ascertainable Negro Blood.

BARBER BILL IS KILLED

Richmond, Va., Feb. 11.—(AP)—The Barber bill was beaten in the senate today 21 votes to 16 while a racial integrity measure classifying as colored any one with ascertainable negro blood was passed by the house of delegates.

The senate gave final approval to the Porter-Rhodes bill which had passed the house, adding 1,587 miles to the state highway system and advanced a racial integrity measure toward final passage tomorrow. The race bill differs from that passed by the house today in that it excludes certain classes of Indians.

A second statement came from the governor's office in the interest of workmen's compensation, Governor Pollard calling on the general assembly to redeem a "pledge of the Democratic party." Increases of compensation in an administration measure pending on the house calendar has been reduced by committee.

The senate committee on public institutions and education this afternoon re-iterated its approval of the Layman bill continuing the commission on a liberal arts college for women, and turned down the Ball bill for a new commission. Both bills were sent to the calendar but that by Senator Ball bore a recommendation for disapproval.

The Layman measure continues until 1932, the commission headed by Judge Don P. Halsey, of Lynchburg, which rendered a majority report against establishing a woman's college at the university. A second bill for a new commission was introduced today by Senator Montague, of Richmond, one of the chief proponents of placing the proposed college at Charlottesville.

The Gary-Drewer bill to establish an industrial farm for women convicts was passed in the house without discussion amended by committee to provide that land now owned by the state shall be given preference in selection of a site for the farm.

The house experienced a spirited debate over a bill to amend the law to license small loan companies which were termed "Bulgarian banditts" by delegate Coleman, of Norfolk. He declared the firms were principally without the state and were allowed to charge 42 per cent on loans.

Delegate Folks, of Richmond, termed a rate of 42 per cent "legalized stealing" and read a letter he said was from Senator Carter Glass referring to 42 per cent interest as usury gone mad. The debate was still in progress when the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE STRIKES AT EDUCATIONAL INEQUALITIES

Washington, D. C. Jan. 21—Inequalities of opportunity to the Negro under the present educational system and means of correction were discussed at the first of a series of conferences of the National Advisory Committee on Education held at the Interior Department last Tuesday.

The purpose of this conference was to ascertain a clear definition of the problems of Federal relations to Negro education, Dr. Charles R. Mann, chairman of the National Advisory Committee, stated.

Information necessary to arrive at a proper understanding of the problem, Dr. Mann said, centers about three questions—what is being done, what should be done, and what obstacles are in the way of realizing the proper relations between the Government and the Negro in his educational training.

Equalize Funds

The conference discussion was reduced to three outstanding matters of importance. The first was, the distribution of Federal grants for land-grant college education in proportion to population as between the Negro and the white student, and the appropriations of funds for experiment stations.

Dr. Mann said that the conference brought out the fact that a relatively small amount of money went to Negro education of this character, in comparison with what goes to white education. In Alabama, it was pointed out, there are six demonstration farms for the training of white farmers, but none for Negroes, although the Negro population is very great.

More Research

A second matter of importance before the conference was the recognition of the development of the Negro to a point of capacity in research and in participation in experimentation in the land-grant colleges. It followed, Dr. Mann explained, that they should be given opportunity to put their abilities into practice.

Correct Inequalities

The third matter involved a question of whether the inequalities of educational opportunities to the Negro can be corrected under the present system; that is, whether the Department of Agricultural and the Federal Board for Vocational Education can bring about the needed corrections alone, or whether a special act of Congress will be necessary.

The series of conferences now in progress, attended by representatives of both races, Dr. Mann stated, will endeavor to answer these questions in an effort to formulate recommendations for the removal of obstacles in the way of a more equalized distribution of funds for the education of the Negro. Presidents of three Negro land-grant- colleges were present.

Those attending the conference besides Dr. Mann were: Henry Suzzalle, director of the National Advisory Committee on Education; F. D. Bluford, president of the Negro Land-Grant College of North Carolina; John W. Davis, president of West Virginia Colegiate Institute, Mordecal W. Johnson, president of Howard University; J. R. E. Lee, president of Florida Agriculture and Mechanical College; Robert R. Moton, principal, and Albon L. Holsey, secretary, of Tuckegee Institute; W. C. Newbold, superintendent of public instruction, Raleigh, N. C.; J. B. Watson, Arkansas State Negro College; H. O. Sargent, Federal Board for Vocational Education; H. L. McCrory, president, Johnson C. Smith University, North Carolina.

Barbers' Bill Killed

NOW that the pestiferous Virginia barbers' licensing bill has been killed by a vote of 21 to 16 in the State Senate, the people of Virginia stand in a fair way of being spared this bit of monopolistic and discriminatory legislation that had been clumsily patterned for them as a health device. It is to the credit of the Legislature that it has failed to discern that the people of this State are standing in any more danger today—and certainly they are not, and if anything less—than they were 200 years ago of a potential attack by an army of germs and microbes by the way of the tonsorial chair. It is to the credit of the Legislature that it has so far seen no good reason for elevating what is essentially a craft to a profession by legislative fiat, especially in the almost total absence of public interest in or demand for such elevation.

While the bill as originally introduced in the 1928 Legislature was positively charged with the potentialities of race discrimination, and drew the solid opposition of the colored barbers and their friends, and while the amended bill that was lugged into the 1930 Legislature had been to a considerable extent emasculated of these potentialities, and the bill as finally amended by the Senate General Laws Committee in deference to continued opposition turned out to be a rather innocuous makeshift, it is well that none of these have been enacted into law. The first was an impossibility in so far as the interest of the Negro barbers and race were concerned: the second was scarcely less menacing, while the bill as finally amended meant virtually nothing.

However, the success that the Barbers' Protective Association has so far met in its fight on this bill presents an object lesson in organized effort. The association has for the past two years been a militant foe of the bill and has fought it going and coming, in season and out of season. It has pushed a campaign of education that has unmasked all the veiled and dangerous features of the bill. It has properly spent money

in the furtherance of its educational campaign and for capable counsel to represent it before the lawmakers. That is the kind of organization and protest that count—a protest backed with unity of members and a mobolization of funds. It is more than probable that had the Negro barbers merely sat idle and whined, the proponents of the barbers' licensing bill would have succeeded in slipping it through the General Assembly ere now.

The effective, and we might say, righteous work of the Virginia press as a whole relative to the barbering bill is just another instance of how closely Virginia dailies hew to the line of elemental justice in the fearless expression of their opinions. The press, in the course of a public duty attacked without fear or favor, unmasked the bill with a mental penetration that exposed its ugly and useless form and possibilities in a thoroughly convincing manner. It is the now far and widely recognized vigilance and fearlessness of the Virginia press that gives minority groups residence in this State with the greatest security and hope.

NOT TO BE BROADCAST

News comes from Richmond, Virginia, that in tests given in spelling and writing in the elementary schools of the city, the Negro schools outranked the white schools.

This is news that will not be headlined in the white newspapers, North or South. Anything suggesting that whites might in any way be inferior to blacks is not news in this country. All such items, if carried at all, are usually buried in the wilderness of the back pages. On the other hand, all news tendering to bolster the belief in white supremacy and Negro dependnce is featured. A Negro chicken thief, murderer or alleged rapist always makes the front page but Negro achievement gets scant or no consideration.

Hence the necessity for the Negro newspaper which invariably presents the other side of things Negroid and thus acts as a balance to the daily newspapers' treatment of news pertaining to colored folk. The Negro who confines his reading solely to the white daily newspapers soon has a hopeless inferiority complex.

Newport News Va. Times Herald
Tuesday, September 2, 1930

Race Discrimination At Jamestown Charged By Negro Journalist

A letter charging that he and a party of five other negroes were refused admittance to the property owned by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Autiquities at Jamestown because of "race and color" has been written by W. L. Ransome, of Richmond. Ransome it editor of "The Richmond Planet."

He declared in his letter that the party had offered to pay the admission fee, which was not accepted.

"It seems to us," he wrote, "that the very race who brought us here and for whom we labored more than two centuries without pay might be humane enough to admit us, we paying the fee, to look upon the spot where we first landed here."

The policy of the A. P. V. A. with regard to the admittance of negroes to historical shrines at Jamestown could not be ascertained in Williamsburg yesterday. It was learned, however, that parties of negroes, such as pupils from the Hampton Normal Institute, have been admitted on occasions.

STUDENTS STRIKE OVER COLOR LINE

Increased Severity of Discrimination in Southern School Leads to Demonstration.

N. A. A. C. P. BROUGHT IN

Did Not Want Pupils Patronizing Colored Store by School, Wanted All Themselves.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 23—(ANP) The students of the colored high school went on strike in Richmond and broke out many of the windows. They were rebelling against their ex-preacher southern white principal not because of his color, but because of his economic grasping at the Negro's pocket-book; a white woman has the "concession" in the school to sell lunches and knicknacks to the colored students. A Negro man has a business directly across the street from the school that also sells lunches and other refreshments which students buy. The students were neglecting the white woman and crossing the street at recess times to trade with the colored man. Whereupon the principal issued the unheard of order that during recess the pupils were forbidden to cross the street or leave the school! Thus he sought to direct their dollars into the white hands.

N. A. A. C P Takes Hand

These young people went on strike—and the end is not yet, although a temporary past has been pieced together.

Meanwhile William Pickens appeared at the scene, met an audience of six hundred people—organized a branch of the N. A. A. C. P., with Rev. Dr. Ransome, of the Baptist Church, as president; and the Rev. Dr. Williams of the Methodist Church as Vice-President. A new era of Negro unity services begun.

See Injustice

All the "special teachers" and all "supervisors" of the Negro public schools are also white people: the music teacher, drawing teacher art teacher, physical education teacher, all white. Mr. Pickens, in a public address in Richmond, remarked: "Who under heaven ever heard of white people teaching Negro people to sing? There ought to be a Negro instructor in most of the white schools."

The lowest salary of the white teachers is about $100.00 above the highest salaries of the colored teachers; and the best paying positions in Negro schools are held by whites.

Barred From Jamestown

IT has been brought to public attention recently that members of the Negro race are not permitted to visit that part of Jamestown Island which is preserved as a historic shrine—the site of the first permanent white settlement in the New World. A few weeks ago a professor of philosophy in Virginia Union University at Richmond was refused admission to the grounds on account of his race and color. Last spring a group of 50 college seniors from Hampton Institute were refused admission for the same reason.

The Jamestown shrine is owned and controlled by a private corporation known as the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. Its membership represents much of the wealth and culture of the Old Dominion.

It is known that for a time after the acquisition of the Island by the A. P. V. A. Negroes were allowed to go there, but it is told, that the privilege was withdrawn when on one occasion some tourists from New Jersey found in the historic old church which is a part of the sacred ruins a party of colored Virginians who were inspecting the shrine. They refused to go in, it is related, and applied to the keeper for a return of their admission fees, and left the place. When they filed a complaint with the A. P. V. A. an order was issued canceling the privilege of Negroes to visit the shrine. To this order a single exception is made. An instructor of the Hampton Summer School for Teachers has been allowed to make two annual pilgrimages with small groups of teachers. This privilege the authorities have steadfastly declined to extend to students at Hampton, or to any other groups of Negroes.

Last spring Mr. Arthur Stearns, son-in-law of Julius Rosenwald, while visiting in Virginia applied for permission to have his secretary, who happened to be a colored man, accompany him to Jamestown, and the A. P. V. A. refused his request. Since 1917 Mr. Rosenwald has contributed more than $250,000.00 toward the erection of 325 public schools for Negroes in Virginia, a matter which is probably unknown to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

The interest that Negroes have in Jamestown Island is very real and very important in historical significance. The first cargo of slaves to be received in the Colonies was landed at Jamestown in 1619, just 12 years after the establishment of the first white settlement. Everything that is subsequent or important in the history of the Negro in America goes back to Jamestown Island. For Virginians of all people to deny to Negroes the privilege of making a physical inspection of a place so important in their history is indeed unlike true Virginians, and is one of the strange inconsistencies of our times.

The Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation has filed with the Jamestown Committee of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities a memorandum asking that the policy as to Negroes be modified.